Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	26th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,826	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Meccrzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 3rd December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 18th November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,282	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

The Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

CLARETS! CLARETS!

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
COTES' ST. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Per dozen. Rs. a.
CHATEAU LAROSE "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

	Per hogshead. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
BORDEAUX	272 0	306 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	272 0	303 0
PETIT MEDOC	310 0	345 0
SUPERIOR MEDOC	395 0	439 0

This Company's Clarets, which are imported direct from Bordeaux, are known throughout India and the East for their excellent quality, and may be relied on as Sound and Genuine WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR,"

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

	Steamer.	Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a thoroughly practical qualified ASSISTANT, to take charge of a branch Mill of 30,000 Ring Spindles under general Manager.

Apply "X Y Z" care of this paper.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

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REDUCED PRICES !
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REDUCED PRICES ! ! !

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"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman).		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CHRISTMAS CAKES.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS

IN AIRTIGHT TINS.

		Rs. a.
GENOA	each	Rs. 2 0
FAMILY SULTANAS	„	„ 2 0
FAMILY CURRANT	„	„ 2 0
ALMOND	each	Rs. 2 0
FRUIT	„	„ 2 0
ICED FRUIT	„	„ 2 14

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

THE

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(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.

EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"Will hold its own against any of the illustrated weeklies."—"Piccadilly.

The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India of the Colonies for 37s. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32s. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN. "St. James's Budget" Office, 15. Dorset-street, London, E.C.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5,

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR STATION LIBRARIES.

THIS COMPANY HAS SUPPLIED MANY OF THE

PRINCIPAL LIBRARIES

and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., will send, on application, a

LIST OF 1,000 VOLUMES

fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.

The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the

INDIAN AND COLONIAL SERIES

has given to the establishment of Libraries has increased the need.

It is not pretended that this is a list of the 1,000 "Best" Books, or even of the Books which we think should be read. We have included Books which, during a long experience of library work, we have found to be most useful and acceptable to readers.

S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE."

ARRIVED ON 14TH NOVEMBER.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the S. S. "DEN OF AIRLIE," are hereby notified of her arrival from LONDON and MIDDLESBOROUGH via KARACHI, on Monday last and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK, Q Shed. They are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take delivery of and remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor Captain Macfadyen, before removal from the Landing Sheds, and all claims must be presented at our office duly certified by the Surveyor and Countersigned by the Master previous to the Steamer leaving this Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

per pro, THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
P. THESIGER.

WE have THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. HASSAMBHAI RAHIMTOOLA KHAIRAZ, a PARTNER in our Firm.

NANSEE KHAIRAZ & CO.,
Bombay.

14th November, 1898.

"FROG IN YOUR THROAT."

TROUBLES YOU! AND MAKES YOU COUGH INCESSANTLY.

TRY "FROG IN YOUR THROAT," Cough cure Tablets. No more restless and sleepless nights, Effective in Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Bronchial Inflammation. Speakers use them as voice Tablets. Annas 8 only.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, Esplanade Cross Road,
BOMBAY.

THE COMBINATION
OF
BOMBAY AND MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.
RESULTS—

(1.) In offering to Residents of Bombay and its suburbs for PERUSAL.

Four Weeklies for the Price of one Weekly
and
Four Magazines for the Price of one Magazine.

2.) In offering to Residents in the Mofussil for OWNERSHIP

Two Weeklies for the Price of one Weekly,
and
Two Magazines for the Price of one Magazine.

List of Weeklies and Magazines for selection:—

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday
Answers
Black and White
British Medical Journal
Catholic Fireside
Catholic Times and Opinion
Engineer
Engineering
English Mail
Field
Forget-Me-Not
Golden Penny
Graphic
Home News
Home Chat
Illustrated London News
Invention
Ladies' Gazette
Ladies' Pictorial
Lancet
Leslie's Weekly
Lloyd's Weekly
Overland Mail
Penny Illustrated
Pearson's Weekly
Pick-Me-Up
Punch
Queen
St. James's Budget
Saturday Review
Scraps
Sketch
Sketchy Bits
Spectator
Sporting and Dramatic News
Tablet (Catholic)
Times (London)
Tit-bits
To-day
Truth
Vanity Fair
Westminster Budget
Woman's Life
World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine
Chambers' Journal
Cornhill Magazine
Contemporary Review
English Illustrated Magazine
Family Herald
Fortnightly Review
Harper's Magazine
Idler
Ladies' Realm
Lamp (Catholic)
Leisure Hour
Macmillan's Magazine
Month (Catholic)
National Review
Nineteenth Century
Pearson's Magazine
Practitioner
Review of Reviews
Strand Magazine
Temple Bar
Young Ladies' Journal

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
500 Members on the Register.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Bungree Bazaar, otherwise known as Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, outside the Fort.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of November, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Essoofally Bhaisiva, an insolvent, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 17th January, 1898, and subject to a mortgage debt for Rs. 25,000, and interest created by an indenture of mortgage dated the 3rd day of December, 1894, and by two several indentures of further charge, dated respectively the 15th day of March, 1895, and the 9th day of July, 1895, and all of them expressed to be made between the said mortgage of the one part and Mr. Sarafally Tyabally, of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No. 121, new Ward No. 43, and Street No. 177, and all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Bungree Bazaar, otherwise known as Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street, at Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Bungree Bazaar or Shaik Abdul Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Jadowjee Saamjee, and on or towards the south by the property formerly of Cumroodin Tyebjee, but now of the widow and daughters of Miyabhai Tyebjee, and were formerly in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants, and are now in that of the said mortgagee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the said mortgagee, at his office, No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 17th November, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

ON VIEW.—Bona-Fide Sale of Mr. J. C. P. Maynard's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Glass and Crockeryware, Boat, Arab Polo-pony, Dog-cart, &c., at No. 2, Settna Villa, Worli Hill.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for chafings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin, 12 As. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

ACETYLENE LAMPS, CYCLE,—Accessories and Highest Grade Cycles at "popular prices."—VATCHA BROS., 620, Girgaum, and 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DESSERT and BREAKFAST SETS of Latest Style Pure Opaque, China Fancy Flowers to hand. Disappointed customers apply soon as our stock is Limited. SHROFF BROS., Fort.

WANTED,—A SCIENCE, M. A., to teach F. A. and B. A. Classes. Salary Rs. 120. Apply with testimonials to Mr. J. S. MARTYN, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

WANTED an EXCHANGE by an Officer in a British Regiment going Home next year, with an officer in any Staff Corps Regiment. Apply "A B.," care of this Paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO LET, immediately, the large and magnificent BUNGALOW, "GULSHAN," at Pedder Road, lately occupied by the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. For terms and particulars apply to Mr. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Managing Trustee to the Trust Estate of the late Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy. No. 21, Esplanade Road, Fort.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organ, or the P. P. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUUR, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL Matheran, is NOW OPEN. It is most comfortable commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS, at Poona Hotel, Poona.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, Including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

BROWN Leather Dressng for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per Bottle As. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

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PRICE.............................. Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

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NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., Gun-Fire on WEDNESDAY, THE 30th DAY of NOVEMBER, 1898, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS commencing from the 1ST DAY of JANUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS:—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE:—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at cases 20,000, (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE
THROUGH AMERICA.
THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Doulbe Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

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THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,

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Yokohama, Japan.

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FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND...........	£450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz. for India" „ Rs. 76 „ Rs. 40 „

For these Cream of Champagnes

Apply to

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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
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Apply to their Representatives.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
OR
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

Offer their services as Agents for the Sale of all kinds of EASTERN PRODUCE.

Consignments entrusted to them will be handled with every care, placed upon the Market at the earliest favourable time, and proceeds remitted immediately.

For many years they have sold Eastern and other Produce. References exchanged.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-3, Government Place, Calcutta.
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........................	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund........................	$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one [illegible] boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel, Residence in healthy situation surrounded by [illegible]. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
[illegible],
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

FUNDS IN HAND....................$1,788,000

TATA & SONS, Agents. J. H. SYMINGTON, Chief Agent.

ATLAS ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £13,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND (31st Dec. 1897).............................£ 2,287,029

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
BRUEL & Co.,
GILL & Co.,
Chief Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Branch Manager,
Office 9 Rampart Row.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Agent.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER:—

BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableswar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar.
CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.

Apply to—
BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

REMEMBER
MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles
CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum............	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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Per Annum............	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly............	„ 6-8

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SINGLE COPY...................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	„ 4½ „
Third do	„ 2¼ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly............	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 1[illegible]
Half-yearly .... „
Quarterly ....

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly............................ „ 6
Quarterly............................ „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM
ESTABLISHED 1848. LIFE OFFICE.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

POLICYHOLDERS SECURITY.
NEARLY ....£9,000,000 Stg.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
W. E. HILL,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
18, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood. Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to;

W. H. BROWN,
14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX,
ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,195
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	18 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,200 15,000 }	100	{ 100 75 }	8 p.c.	98
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	170
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	90
Brenis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	355
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	400
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	500	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munnar M.	300	250	a..	15	245
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	06	125	125	Rs 15	157½xd
Prince of Wales	150	600	0	20	385xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	435
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,025xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	.000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	375
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S., & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W., Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.4	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	615
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	815
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2	650
Jotala Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Nil	455
Jooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	405
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	510
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	520
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	630
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	835
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	600
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,100
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,210
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	96 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,800
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.1	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s.	390
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Nil	245
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	695
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,000
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,508	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	705
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,900
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	320
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	.000	1,000	.	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	140xd 35
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	125
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,080	2,500	1,506	300	5,400 1,370
Do, New Issue	500	375	625	75	60
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,280	100	100	dvd 2	
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 .ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	.000	500	500	50	1,025 20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,	250	250	9 p 16	320 55
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18 185xd
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	235
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	18
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	145
Jaroka & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	25
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	116
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	66
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	000	1,000	dvdR023	440 70
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		5	1,020
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		0	145
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]		dvdR 1½	28½

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water 1-16m., 1-5a. Low water, 7-10m., 6-53a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus, 7-35 a.m., (Bombay Time.)
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Opening of new Organ, Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway, 6 p.m.
Departure of R. I. M. S. Canning.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Rev. J. E. Abbott will read a paper on "A Preliminary study of the Chhatrapati Coins."

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union Upadhya *Brahmabandhava* will deliver a lecture on "Western Education and Hindu Thought and Thinking" at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Dhobie Talao, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, C.I.E., will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Gilder in Gujarati at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day, (Thursday) at 6 p.m., subject:—"Adulterations in Foreign Liquors." The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams and experiments.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Preparations are being made here for the reception of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on a grand scale. Heavy rain fell on Thursday last at Upleta in Gondal territory and at Jetalsar. 1 in. 30 cts. was measured at the former station and at the latter 40 cents. Reports of rain having also fallen at several villages have reached here.

CONSUL GENERAL FOR PERSIA.—We understand that His Excellency Prince Kashef-os-Sultanah, the newly appointed Consul General for Persia in India is expected to arrive here this afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock by the British India Company's s. s. Pemba. Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji, the acting Consul General for Persia. has arranged to give the Prince a good reception on his arrival. The Consul will land at the Apollo Peir where a large gathering of the Persian subjects is expected to receive him.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Mombadevi Tank on view of the body of a Hindu woman name unknown aged about fifty years. On Tuesday a police *ramosee* doing duty near the tank saw the dead body of a woman floating on the surface of the water in the tank. He informed a police sepoy who had the body removed from the tank. A *buttakie* was beaten throughout the native town but no one came forward to identify the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

A DESERTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, John Hallet, of the King's Own Borderers, stationed at Cawnpore, was charged with deserting his regiment. It appeared that the accused deserted his regiment six weeks ago and came over to Bombay via Calcutta with the intention of going to England. He missed one boat and when going to the Shipping Office to arrange for another he was arrested. The magistrate ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities in Bombay, who will send him to Cawnpore to be dealt with by his own regiment.

A COMING THEATRICAL ATTRACTION.—We are pleased to record that at an early date, we are to be visited for a brief season of the world renowned Vandeville entertainer, "The Flying Fordons" from the London "Empire" and American and Continental theatres. The combination, which number 15 in all, is under the spirited management of Mr. Edwin Geard, whom it will be remembered introduced tous not long since Mr. Carl Hertz, whose triumphant tour of the East, has induced "The Flying Fordons" to pay the promised visit. Talent and genious of the above order, may always rely upon an enthusiastic reception in Bombay.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramrao Moroba and Narayan Kashinath, two Hindoo students, were charged with riding bicycles after dark without lights. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the first, and Mr. Sealy, pleader, for the second accused. It appeared that on the evening of the 31st ultimo at 7 o'clock the two accused were riding along the Queen's Road without lights. They were stopped by the police and their names taken down. Mr. Sealy asked the magistrate to deal leniently with his client, as it was his first offence. The magistrate remarked that the practice was a dangerous one and ought to be put a stop to. He fined Narayan Rs. 5 and the case against the other accused was adjourned.

THEFT OF GOLD BARS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Chandamal Rughnath, a Marwari lad, with theft of three bars of gold, weighing 80 tolas and valued at Rs. 1961, belonging to his master Krishnaji Bughaji, a coppersmith. It appeared from enquiries made by the police, that the accused entered the service of the complainant three weeks ago and one of his duties was to open the shop every morning. He used to sleep in the shop at night, and he knew that the bars were in a box. The accused in his statement admitted that with the assistance of another boy he removed the gold in question and pledged it to a Marwari for Rs. 1,500. The Marwari promised to pay the amount after making due inquiries, but he neither paid the money nor returned the bars. Further hearing was adjourned in order to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter.

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH A MUNICIPAL NOTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yester-day, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy appeared to answer a notice from the Bombay Municipality for noncompliance with an order, dated 17th September, requiring him to provide privy and urinal accommodation for the workpeople employed on his premises Nos. 34 to 37 and 38, Colaba Road, to repair the existing privies, to place receptacles and to make them available. Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal solicitor, prosecuted; while Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Ahmedbhoy. The case for the defence was that there were no workpeople on the premises as alleged, but that the premises were used only for the purpose of storing cotton, and were opened at rare intervals for warehousing or removing cotton. Mr. Crawford led evidence on behalf of the Municipality. Sub-inspector Edmund Viney said on that one day as many as eighty persons had been employed on the premises, Inspector A. G. Hallum and Sub-inspector Henry Glover having been examined, Mr. Acworth submitted that it was an attempt to levy halalkhore tax. Mr. Crawford pointed out that section 482 of the Municipal Act was quite conclusive regarding the Commissioner's opinion on the matter, and he did not think to would be necessary to call further evidence. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, examined by Mr. Acworth, said he was mortgagee in possession of the property and had remonstrated about a halalkhore tax bill sent to him in March last. It was then acknowledged that the tax could not be levied on the property. Further hearing was adjourned.

MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court, yeterday, before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Cassiram Tookaram a grocer, keeping his shop at Byculla was charged with causing hurt by means of a knife to Dhania Tuckoo, a vegetable seller in the same locality. The complainant in his evidence stated that on Monday morning last accused came to his shop, picked up a knife that was lying in front of the stall and struck him with it on his forehead. Two Hindoo women who witnessed the quarral had a different tale to tell. They stated that the complainant and the accused had a quarrel on the complainants shop. when the complainant picked up the knife and struck himself with it on the fore-head. His worship on the evidence held that the charge was evidently a false one and brought against the accused with the intention of causing him injury. Under the circumstances the accused was discharged and the complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 20 as compensation to the accused for making a false complaint. The complainant refused to pay the amount whereupon his worship ordered him to be bound over in Rs. 30 to appear before him on the 29th instant and a distress warrant was ordered to be issued for the recovery of Rs. 20.

IN connection with the projected railway from Nowshera to Dargai at the foot of the Malakand, the construction of which has been sanctioned, estimates will be prepared showing the cost of the line on various gauges from 2 feet up to the standard gauge, and also of the cost of bridging the Kabul River at Nowshera. The decision as to which gauge will be eventually adopted is not likely to be given for some little time to come.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

WEDDING AT LONAULI.

A VERY pretty wedding, writes a correspondent, was solemnised at the Lonauli Church on Wednesday week—Mr. Charles Henry Connell of Woodlands Hotel with Miss Julia Sharp, daughter of Mr. S. Sharp, Fitting Shop Foreman. The church was most tastefully decorated with ferns, crotons, laurels and flowers, the entrance and road from the gate leading to the church door being lined with plants. The ceremony which was performed by the Rev. H. Powell (Railway Chaplain) was timed for 3-30 p.m., but from 2-30 p.m. friends flocked to the church to secure seats and witness the wedding. The bridegroom with his best man, Mr. Sam Sharp (brother of the bride) arrived a little after three. The bride with her father arrived punctually at 3-30 attended by four bridesmaids and two pretty little flower girls, two Misses Connell (neices of the bridegroom) two Misses Karlyle (cousins of the bride) two little flower girls (nieces of the bridegroom). As the bride leaning on the arm of her father walked up the aisle, the hymn "The voice that breathed over Eden" was sung, and at the close of the service. "How welcome was the call. "The bride wore a charming dress of ivory Duchesse satin trimmed with chiffon, orange blossoms, myrtle and clematis, a wreath of orange blossoms, and a white embroidered tulle veil, She carried a bouquet of white roses, and looked extremely pretty. The bridesmaids were dressed in white with yellow flowered ribbon sashes, hats of white tulle with yellow roses. The flower girls were in white muslin with sea-green spots, and wore white satin Tam O'Shanter's wings of sea-green. On the wedded couple entering the vestry to sign the register the "Wedding March" was played by Miss Meade, and as they passed out, they were showered with flowers and rice. The numerous guests drove off to the "Woodlands Hotel," where a reception was held and the usual health of the bride and bridegroom was drunk. The whole of the party were photographed by Mr. Maisch of Poona. The happy couple left by the evening train for Poona amid showers of rice and slippers and the hearty good wishes of all. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn flowered Cashmere with hat to match trimmed with pink roses. The presents were handsome, numerous and costly.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. G. M. TRIPATHY.

MR. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SITALVAD, B. A., L.L.B., gave an "At Home" on Tuesday at Malabar Hill in honour of Mr. Goverdhanram Madhavram Tripathis B.A., LL.B., one of the leading members, of the Bar of the Appellate Side of the High Court, who is retiring from practice at a comparatively young age. About a hundred attorneys, barristers and pleaders, including the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Rao Saheb G. N. Nadkarni, Messrs. R. K. R. Kama, Jamietram Nanabhai Haridas-Vasudev Gopal Bhandarker, J. E. Mody, Hussain B, Tyabji, Mahomedally Zinah, Manmukhram Krishnamukhram, and Manubhai Nanabhai were present. The guests were entertained by Mr. Dhirajkaka. a ready-witted and humorous poet, who had specially come from Broach for the occasion, and who sang some instructive songs composed for the occasion. The guests then retired to the refreshment room where Rao Saheb Nadkarni proposed the health of the guest of the evening, Mr. Tripathi, who made a suitable reply. The party after enjoying themselves dispersed late at night after Mr. Tripathi was garlanded and left the Hall amidst loud applauses. Mr. Tripathi, who is a Nagar Brahmin, is a native of Nadiad, a place that produced the late Hon'ble Mr. Yajnik, the late Haridas Viharidas, the late Professor M. N. Drivedi and Mansukhram Tripathi. Bechardas Viharidas, Mr. Tripathi's father, was a great banker in Bombay in the early sixties, but unfortunately came to grief in the share mania time. Mr. Tripathi received his education in Bombay under the fostering care of Mr. Mansukhram and took the degrees of B.A. and L.L.B., He joined the Appellate Side Bar in 1894 and soon became a promising and successful practitioner. From his early childhood he had a literary and philosophic turn of mind, and has been the author of the well-known novel entitled "Saras wati-chandra," and other books that stand very high in modern Gujrati literature. It was always his ambition, ever since he joined the profession, to be able to retire in order to devote his undivided attention to literary pursuits; and he finds himself fortunate to be able to do so at the early age of abou 42 years.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

MURDER OF AN INFANT SISTER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATRIX VS. THAKI MARD DADA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Thaki, wife of Dada, and Ranghi, wife of Gariba, were charged with the murder of a little girl named Bhaghi, by striking her with a crowbar. Thaki's husband was the brother of the deceased Bhaghi. It appeared that Thaki had several times runaway from her husband, and on the last occasion but one, he beat her and hurt her foot. Ranghi the co-accused, was a Kolati woman, who lived by begging and labour. She treated Thaki's foot for her. Dada's father Raojee went to Nasik on market day with Dada to sell some bajri. His wife, Thaki, Bhaghi, and another girl remained at home. Later in the day Thaki and Bhaghi were found missing. They had been seen on the road to an adjoining village. A report was made to the police and the next day Raoji went with Ranghi to Nasik, where Ranghi pointed out the house of a goldsmith, to whom she and Thaki had sold some ornaments belonging to Bhaghi, the deceased. The goldsmith gave up the ornaments, which had been identified. In the meantime the deceased's body had been found in a loft, where grass was stored for bullocks. The crowbar was found in the same place, with some blood upon it. There appeared to be marks of blood on the diceased's temples, and one eye had been knocked out. There was also a wound on the side of the forehead. The skull was fractured in several places. There was blood on the girls bodice, and on that part of the saree which covered the breast. The accused was the following day found at her home. Whem asked where the deceased was, she said "at home" Thaki had made two confessions, in which she admitted that, while two strangers were in the house the deceased came in and threatened to tell her mother. Ranghi them proposed to take off all Bhaghis ornaments and kill her. Ranghi went and back came with a piece of sweetmeat, with which she enticed the deceased up into the loft. Ranghi said she would hold Bhaghi, and that Thaki should kill her. Thaki refused. Ranghi then agreed to kill Bhaghi herself. The latter was made to lie down, and Ranghi struck her on the right temple with the crowbar twice Thaki went down the loft after Ranghi struck the child. Upon the evidence, and upon Thaki's confession, the Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that Thaki killed the child, most probably without any assistance. In Mr. Alcock's opinion, there were certain palliating circumstances in the case. There was no doubt that Thaki was ill-treated by her husband, and it was most probable the other members of his family followed his lead, and that Thaki received some sort of provocation from the deceased. For this reason, he he did not think that he ought to inflict capital punishment upon Thaki, and he sentenced her to transportation for life. Ranghi was acquitted and discharged.

Their lordships saw no reason to interfere, and the appeal was dismissed summarily.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played on the Cooperage ground on Tuesday afternoon by the elevens of H. M. ships Racoon and Sphinx, the latter ship winning somewhat easily. For the visitors, the best batting was shown by Emmerson, Burton, Bruckland and Inns, and for the losers Mr. Greenfield was the next successful. For the Racoon, Lieutenant Cooper took 6 wickets for 26 runs, and for the Sphinx Lieutenant Robinson took 7 for 16. The following is the full score:—

H M S SPHINX.

Bray, b Cooper	5
Burton, b Cooper	14
Lieut Robinson, b Cooper	6
Commdr Baker, b Buxton	1
Bruckland, b Cooper	15
Ruse, c Hewett, b Cooper	5
Lieut Brandon, c Percival, b Buxton	0
Palmer, b Cooper	8
Bowers, b Buxton	2
Emmerson, not out	23
Inns, b Buxton	11
Byes	6
Total	96

H M S RACOON.

Thompson, b Robinson	1
Buxton, b Ruse	0
Mr Stocker, b Robinson	9
Mr Thomsett, b Robinson	1
Baker, b Robinson	0
Lieut Cooper, c Ruse, b Robinson	7
Commdr Hewett, c Emmerson, b Ruse	2
Shorter, b Robinson	0
Sub-Lieut Greenfield, c Robinson, b Ruse	14
Boothroyd, b Robinson	3
Percival, not out	0
Leg byes	2
Total	39

INDIAN VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION!

MATCH VIII—Distance 700 yards.

Jr C G de Schmid C L H Calcutta	47×3	50
Lieut J M Mushet B B and C I Ajmere		49
Sergt Major T Walsh O V R Lucknow		49
Sergt J Tinson 1st C V R Calcutta	46×3	49
Corpl E Neuville B B and C I Ajmere		48
Lce Corpl G Westropp B B and C I Ajmere		48
Vol H E Pridmore U B V R Mandalay	46×2	48
Sergt R Franklin U B V R Mandalay	46×2	48
Vol F H Dracott B B and C I Indore	46×2	48
Sergt Major J Wilson P V R C Poona	44×4	48
Sergt J Jahans E I R Aligarh		47
Vol C J Berry O V R Lucknow		47
Vol H A Downing E I R Jamalpur		47
Sergt J E Kirby N W R R Kotri		46
Major W Hargreaves O L H Lucknow		46
Vol J Middleton B B and C I Mhow		46
Sergt G A Porter B B and C I Ajmere		46
Sergt A Johnston N W R R Saharanpur		46
Sergt J King B B and C I Ajmere		46
Lieut A H Morgan U B V R Mogok		46
Sergt W McDonnell P V R C Poona		46
Cr Sergt E W Watson B B and C I Ajmere	44×2	46
Sergt H L Pennock N W R R Karachi	44×2	46
Corpl H Lasbury B B and C I Ajmere	44×2	46
Sergt Instr R Miller B B and C I Bandikui	43×3	46

One 46 counted out 25 prizes value Rs 150

For the "Rivett-Carnac" Trophy last year there were 24 entries. Up to date only 9 teams have entered, but doubtless the members will rapidly increase now.

MATCH IX—Distance 800 yards.

Sergt E J Porter B B and C I Ajmere	47×2	49
Sergt W W D'Cruz 1st C V R Calcutta		48
Sergt E P Smith E I R Jamalpur		48
Sergt Major Macquekin C V R Cawnpore	45×2	47
Sergt Major T Walsh O V R Lucknow		46
Sergt G McDonald 1st P V R Lahore	43×3	46
Sergt E W Saxton 1st C V R Calcutta	43×3	46
Sergt W Stahl B B and C I Bandikui	46—3×2	45
Sergt Major W Hargraves C L H Lucknow		45
Sergt J E Kirby N W R R Kotri		45
Vol H A Doming E I R Jamalpur		45
Sergt W Fleming E I R Jamalpur		45
Corpl H S Dunn U B V R Mogok	47×3	44
Sergt J Tinson 1st C V R Calcutta		44
Vol C J Berry O V R Lucknow		44
Vol R George B B and C I Ajmere	42×2	44
Lieut W W Peddie E I R Tundla	41×3	44
Vol W Chard 1st P V R Calcutta		43
Sergt Instr J B Brown N W R R Karachi		43
Vol J T Mervin U B V R Mogok		43
Sergt Major F Hawkes 1st P V R Lahore		43
Sergt G A Porter B B and C I Ajmere		43
Cr Sergt F Bwye B B and C I Ajmere	41×2	43
Sergt D Jones B B and C I Mhow	41×2	43
Capt G Cook 2nd C V R Calcutta	39×1	43

One 43 counted out. 25 prizes value Rs 150

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Callon standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·952	Calm	1	83·6	49·2	57	...	—	−0·07
Sirsa	29·981	NW	5	87·3	48·7	43	...	...	...
Delhi	29·933	W	4	85·2	51·6	36	...	0·31	+0·31
Agra	29·930	NW	4	91·5	57·4	45	...	...	...
Cawnpore	29·905	Calm	1	89·8	54·5	66	...	0·35	...
Allahabad	29·891	NW	3	87·6	55·9	72	...	0·23	+0·18
Jhansi	29·939	WNW	2	92·6	69·7	32	...	0·2	+0·20
Jacobabad	29·964	NW	2	86·5	49·5	45	...	..	−0·01
Karachi	29·966	ENE	4	89·4	63·0	45	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	29·970	Calm	5	92·1	60·1	41	...	...	−0·09
Ajmere	30·017	Calm	3	89·4	51·8	45	...	...	−0·06
Deesa	29·946	E	4	98·8	66·0	36	..	..	−0·07
Ahmedabad	29·922	ENE	1	96·2	72·6	53	...	...	
Bhuj	29·940	Calm	4	94·8	70·9	37	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	29·935	N	?	96·9	66·7	62	...	0·10	−0·18
Ghadechi	29·927	NE	5	91·5	67	51	...	0·02	...
Veraval	29·904	NE	4	91·6	70·8	64	...	..	..
Neemuch	29·996	Calm	8	91·8	61·7	48	...	..	−0·06
Indore	29·972	Calm	2	83·7	59·6	60	..	..	−0·16
Saugor	29·968	SW	5	87·7	64·1	41	..	..	−0·18
Jubbulpore	29·948	S	2	87·9	54·9	67	...	..	−0·31
Hoshangabad	29·981	Calm	...	88·7	56·7	65	..	..	−0·34
Khandwa	29·979	Calm	3	94·2	58·1	46	...	..	−0·22
Raipur	29·948	Calm	2	88·3	61·7	61	...	..	−0·45
Nagpur	29·959	Calm	1	90·2	62·1	49	...	..	−0·70
Amraoti	29·947	SSW	3	91·2	63·8	30	...	0·03	−0·40
Akola	29·966	SSE	2	91·4	54·6	45	...	0·17	−0·32
Surat	29·929	Calm	1	95·2	66·0	57	...	0·13	−0·01
Malegaon	29·976	WSW	4	90·9	55·5	67	...	0·46	+0·03
Bombay	29·929	E	7	89·3	76·0	79	...	0·13	−0·43
Poona	30·002	Calm	7	89·5	55·9	57	..	0·45	−0·57
Ahmednagar	29·990	SSE	4	88·3	49·4	61	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·971	Calm	2	89·8	56·1	43	...	0·24	..
Sholapur	...	...							
Ratnagiri	29·901	E	5	94·4	68·9	45	...	0·16	−0·28
Belgaum	29·923	E	?	81·3	59·9	71	...	1·18	−0·76
Goa	29·903	ENE	8	88·0	72·4	72	...	2·2	..
Karwar	29·839	E	3	89·8	69·5	88	...	2·67	+0·38
Mangalore	29·883	Calm	2	89·8	74·4	89	0·10	3·68	+0·88
Calicut	29·866	Calm	2	98·2	74·0	94	0·22	7·7	+3·64
Cochin	29·864	N	F	88·0	73·7	84	0·13	10·57	+5·36
Bangalore	29·961	ENE	8	78·7	60·9	84	0·01	5·34	+2·48
Secunderabad	29·961	Calm	4	85·6	57·7	63	..	0·95	−0·55
Masulipatam	29·934	Calm	4	84·0	71·6	88	..	11·3	+6·15
Bellary	29·954	E	3	89·2	65·7	76	...	1·80	+0·26
Cuddapah	29·918	NE	L	90·0	69·6	78	...	4·64	+1·87
Madras	29·918	NE	5	85·5	70·0	73	..	15·06	+7·41
Coimbatore	29·911	E	1	84·4	71·1	84	0·13	4·90	+1·31
Trichinopoly	29·895	N	4	83·6	70·4	75	...	5·56	+2·58
Negapatam	29·885	NW	18	83·5	77·4	67	...	20·50	+11·41
Colombo	29·812	NE	4	84·0	74·5	91	0·23	15·66	+6·87
Aden	29·890	S	16	80·3	73·4	79	..	...	−0·06

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been small over nearly the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Negaptam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Bombay and 10 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 8° above the mean of the season in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar, Central Provinces and at Agra and Jhansi, and the minimum 8° to 13° in excess in Gujarat and at Jhansi, Neemuch and Saugor. The highest temperature in the shade was 99° at Deesa and the lowest 49° at Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Sirsa and Lahore. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are only partially clouded in Ceylon and at Mangalore, Calicut, Bellary and Coimbatore. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Coimbatore, Calicut and Mangalore, and a few drops at Cochin. Conditions are slightly favourable for local showers in Ceylon and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Wednesday.—Pressure has increased slightly to briskly in Rajputana and the residual disturbance in North-Western India yesterday has completely disappeared. Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly over the Punjab, and the area of maximum pressure has since been displaced southwards and is to-day shown over Rajputana. A slight fall of the barometer has occurred also in Ceylon, where at Colombo the wind has shifted to north-east, these indicating that the weather is probably fully unsettled to the south over the remainder of the country. The barometer has changed but slightly and the distribution remains unaffected. Winds are anti cyclonic in north-western and Central India, north-westerly on the Orissa and Madras coasts and easterly in the interior of Madras and on the west coast and are everywhere light. Both cloud and humidity have decreased in Southern India and only light scattered showers are reported from that area, the largest of these being only four-tenth's of an inch at Wellington. The temperature conditions are similar to those of the previous day, and the chief feature is again the large excess in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. Fine weather is probable over the whole country except Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula where a few light local showers may again be received.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·866
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·5
Dew Point	71·2
Relative humidity of Air	·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·3
General Directions of wind*...ENE, NE, ENE, W, NNW, N.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	150

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Jupiter, 2,199 tons, Captain C Vasey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 4th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE Wilson Line s s Castello, 2,338 tons, Captain W. H Gresham, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Miss Alice Robinson, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday for the Persian gulf, with a general cargo, and Miss Napier and 10 deck passengers.

THE P & O Co's s s Peshawur, 2,204 tons, Commander F W Vibert, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (26th October,) with a general cargo, and 11 deck passengers.

THE s s St Mary, 1,939 tons, Commander A Scott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 6th November, with a cargo of 4,350 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs K Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,674 tons, Captain T A Collins, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers, Mr Wood, Mr and Mrs Nectas, Mr John Pinto. Mr J C De Santas, and ten deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,164 tons, Captain A H Acheson, will sail to-day for the Persian gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A E Pearse, Mr F A Gadry, Conductor and Mrs F Gibson, son and daughter, Jamadar Lalsing, and 65 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s s Salazie, sailing for China etc, on Thursday the 17th instant at 8 a.m.:—For Singapore—Mr Y Ogawa, Mr N Estiglianides and friend, For Saigon—Mr and Mrs, Cremazy, Mr Marcellot. For Haiphong—Dr Rouse Mr and Mrs de la Noe, and servant, Mr Borel. For Shanghai—Mr N Nicolas. For Yokohama—Mr Javal Mr K Kodama, and 60 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 16.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
H M S Sphinx		Baker	Wet Basin	Royal Navy
Patna	1164	Acheson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Anderson		M M & Co
Crathie		Barnwell	Karachi	W & A G & Co
Baghdad	819	Hill		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stebbing		Do
Unison	760	Torbjoni		R S & Co
Bulmouth	2607	Barry		W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Owen		B & P S N Co
Courland	764	Fairweather		D Abdulla
Naderi	1169	Hanson		B & P S N Co
Kilwa	234	Nacoda		A Munjee
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead		M M & Co
Mascott	2018	Ross		Bombay Co
Camorta	1357	Magenis		M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta	T M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	P & O Co
Camorta	1351	Magenis		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Collins		Do
St Mary	1939	Scott		K N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	17-11	F M &
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliott			F M &
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Red Sea	19-11	B & P S N Co
H	Ileaface	373	Syed	Maculla		A Munjee
M	Bhundara	2215	Stebbing			M M & Co
N	Braunfels	1888	Warchmeister	Antwerp		Glade & Co
Q	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis			Bombay Co
R	Clan Mackay	1653	Wadge	Dunkirk		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Indravati	515	Adam			Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeer			Do
Sabermati	524	Fuckeera			Do
Satrunji	547	Bndroo			Do
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	G Port	17-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Carthage	3893	Gadd		26-11	P & O S N Co
6	Paramatta	3854	Preston	China	22-11	P & O S & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2277	Cameron	Karachi		K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-11	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-11	M M & Co
16	Anapa	2250	Williamson			K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kola	493	Livingstone	Karachi	22-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Nevasa	1945	Jacobs	Zanzibar	21-11	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	St Mary s	Scott	Calcutta, Nov 6
	Peshawur s	Vibert	Hongkong, Oct 26
	Bengo (Port Gunboat)	Guerreiro	Goa, Nov 14

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	R I M S Canning	Baugh	Rangoon
	Castello s	Gresham	Hull via Karachi
	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Sirsa, Collins, for Calcutta, &c
" Patna, Acheson, for Persian Gulf
" Salazie, Negre, for Japan, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Naderi, for Calcutta, &c
" Clan Mackay, for Antwerp

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 16.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—24 bales skins, M Shapoorjee and Co, 70 bales skins Edwart Latham and Co, 143 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 56 bales skins Purshotum Bhimjee, 3 cases brassware, 2 cases woodenware and 1 case haberdashery F P Bhumgara, 15 cwt Mother of pearl shells A A and A Basan, 1007 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bacher, 4 cwt crotonseed H Joosub and Co, 4 cases brassware L B Bhootwalla

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—90 bales wool C Nanjee, 200 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey. 5000 cwt pollard N Futehally and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 cases Indian fans and 1 case cotton satranjee F P Bhumgara, 7 bales woolen carpets Latham and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackay s—3884 cwt gingellyseed Volkart Brothers, 180 bales cotton and 753 cwt castorseed A Blaschbeck and Co

Braunfels s—1 bale woolien carpets Latham and Co, 30 cwt Jetha Premji, 1070 cwt rapeseed R Kaderbhoy, 200 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co, 2100 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Anapa s—600 cwt buffalo horns Prier de Saone and Co, 2000 cwt bone meal Allarakhia Kanjee, 500 cwt mustardseed Forbes Forbes and Co 2000 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell 8537 cwt linseed and 1500 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers 4000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co, 4000 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers 2001 cwt rapeseed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 4000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co. 4000 cwt bonemeal Mooljee Jamall

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bullionist s—2000 cwt wheat, 8036 cwt linseed and 3999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 3960 cwt wheat and 6120 cwt gingellyseed John Fachiri, 4902 cwt gingellyseed Finlay Muir and Co, 3999 cwt poppyseed, 907 cwt mowraseed and 7002 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—100 bales twist C Macdonald and Co, 18 cases opium P and O S N Co, 10 cases opium H A Esmall and Co, 700 cases opium Tata and Co, 100 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co, 2 cases gold stone R Canjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Parramatta s—750 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 1200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co 375 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co 25 cases opium and 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 600 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 150 bales N J Abraham, 12 chests opium E Noordin Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th November, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company:—No 4497 Vol C H Glancey and No 4498 A H Farrington.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th November, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
To-day at 5-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day at 5-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 19th instant, at 4 p m sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice. The same arrangements will be made as last year for manning of the guns at practice.

Dress—Drill orders without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending gun target practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn

3. The following member having resigned is struck of the strength of the Corps from the 14th instant—No. 574 Gunner J M Kelley.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Cycling Club Notice.

There will be a Cinderella Dance on Saturday the 19th instant at the Club Apollo Bunder, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets—Members Rs. 2 and Non members Rs. 3, Ladies free, can be procured from any of the members of committee.

NOTICE.

A VISITORS' BOOK for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (Except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. from 17th November, 1898.

By Order,
A. D. YOUNG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 15th November, 1898.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
STORES AND WINE MERCHANT,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CAKES, PASTRY, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES., &c.
made Daily on the Premises.
GRUYERE CHEESE, HAM ON CUT, FRESH GROUND COFFEE, TEA, &c., GUARANTEED of the Best and Freshest Quality.

F. CORNAGLIA,
MANAGING PROPRIETOR.

THE
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES,
GRAND AND UPRIGHT.
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.
HERR MORIZ ROSENTHAL
Who has for many years used only the BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES, writes as follows:—

"It affords me the greatest pleasure to testify that the GRAND PIANOFORTES manufactured by JULIUS BLUTHNER more than justify their world-wide reputation. They combine the most pure and refined tone with enormous power; and every gradation of tone, from the most ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo, can be perfectly produced by them. In short, their touch and repetition are so perfect as to enable the artist to produce the most beautiful effects."

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude
PASSAGES booked by all Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

AMONG THE
63 PRIZE MEDALS
AND
AWARDS
Obtained since 1851 at Various Exhibitions
CHUBB AND SON
Obtained the only Gold Medals, awarded at the Inventions Exhibitions, 1885 and Melbourne, 1889,
FOR
ENGLISH LOCKS.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30, and Saddle Rs. 15, Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16.

CONSOLS declined in London yesterday to the extent of 1-8 per cent., 110 5-16 being quoted. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. higher, at 101 3-4; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25 35 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115, 3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Securities at £61 11-16, and 30 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 15-16d. per oz., as it was also in New York at 60 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent higher at 4 85 3-8 dollars. Some £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 1,170,000 quarters, compared with 1,170,000 quarters afloat also at the end of the previous week.

White Kharaci Wheat was quoted yesterday at 29s December-January shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 28½s., December-January shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal. For Brown Rapeseed the quotation was 34½s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat; and for Linseed, 37½s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market easier in tone.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday; East Indians and American Arrivals were unchanged all round. The market closed firm, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 46,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 3-8 cents per lb.; February Futures declined 3 points, to 5·23 cents, and May 4 points, to 5·34 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 80,000 bales; and the arrivals of new crop Cotton to date compare as follows with those during the same period in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896
Tuesday's Receipts	80,000	78,000	59,000
Three days' do.	217,000	219,000	156,000.
Since 1st September	2,913,000	3,116,000	3,057,000

In our local Cotton market to-day there has been a quiet feeling. Exporters bought in all 300 bales consisting wholly of "Fully Good" Bengal, at Rs. 120 1-2 to Rs. 121 1-2 per candy. The mills purchased 100 bales "Karanja" at Rs. 130, 50 "Khangaum" at Rs. 131 1-2, 100 Akola at Rs. 129, 100 Chalisgaum at Rs. 126, 200 "Fully Good" Akola at Rs. 128 1-2, 100 Khandeish at Rs. 124, and 600 Surat at Rs. 146 1-2.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,932	bales.
Wheat	13,573	cwts.
Linseed	4,407	"
Rapeseed	1,050	"
Gingellyseed	11,915	"
Poppyseed	910	"
Castorseed	2,649	"

MONEY.—Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,95,230
" " Branches	Inc.	"	2,30,411
Other "	Dec.	"	52,52,061
Government Securities	Inc.	"	21,251
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	4,950
Loans	Dec.	"	2,04,012
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	3,43,353
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	6,108
Cash	Dec.	"	49,24,469

In the cash balance of the Presidency Bank, as disclosed by the usual weekly statement of Affairs issued to-day for Monday, there was a reduction last week of some 49 1-4 lakhs, making it stand at 179 1-2 lakhs, compared with a falling off in the preceding week of 11 1-4 lakhs, at 228 3-4 lakhs. From Private Deposits there were withdrawals to the extent of 52 1-2 lakhs; and Loans decreased by 2 lakhs. On the other hand, to Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of nearly 2 lakhs; and at the Branches an increase of over 2 1-4 lakhs. In Government Securities there was but little change; and Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by some 3 1-2 lakhs.

FREIGHTS are a firm market, current rates being well maintained.

Exchange re-opened this morning with a quite but steady feeling at 1s. 3 29-32d for Bank Telegraphic, 1s 3 15-16d for Demand, and 1s 4 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was only a little enquiry for Bank Paper; and a small amount of three months' sight Bills were reported sold at 1s 4 3-32d. The market closed steady as follows:—

		per. Rupee.
Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s 3 15-16d	"
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone to-day. Prices opened at 93 5-8 for cash and the settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, but at the close 93 11-16 was quoted in the former and 93 9-16 in the latter position; for 3 per Cents 82 1-2 was named.

SHARES.—There has been little or no movement in prices, the only changes reported being an advance of Rs. 7 1-2 in Manockjee Petit Mills and of Rs. 5 in Bank of Bombay, at Rs. 1,195 per share.

IVORY.—We learn from Messrs Westendarp and Co's London Ivory circular of the 27th October reporting on the quarterly Ivory sales, that 22 tons from Zanzibar and Bombay, out of a total of 95 tons or exclusive of Waste, Sea-Horse Teeth etc., 86 tons of Ivory offered, against 77 tons put forward at the same time last year, and an average of 95 tons during the ten preceding years. Zanzibar and East Indian Soft Teeth fetched fully last prices; partly £1 more; while scarcely any Hard were offered. Ball Points sold rather better, especially the smaller sizes, which brought an advance of £2 to £3 Bangle Points obtained full prices; Ball Scrivelloes sold better, and Soft Scrivelloes were without alteration. Soft Egyptian brought fully former prices, and Hard was £2 dearer; West African averaged £2 higher; Bangle Teeth were also £2 dearer; and Sea-Horse Teeth were without material alteration.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 11th November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 5th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 5. Rs.	Nov. 11. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,93,750	50,88,980
Do. do. at Branches	27,37,388	29,67,799
Other Deposits	315,80,736	263,28,675
Post Bills	6,351	10,914
Credits, undrawn	21,34,303	19,37,371
Rs.	587,52,518	537,33,742
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	92,81,402	93,02,653
Other authorised Securities	34,85,709	34,80,759
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	55,63,585	53,07,739
Loans do. do. do.	111,70,220	109,66,108
Bills Discounted and purchased	58,18,207	61,61,560
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	21,755	21,564
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	1,21,679	1,27,787
Cash	228,74,583	179,50,117
Rs.	587,52,518	537,33,742

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 13-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Company s. s. Shanghai arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Brindisi arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarelo, left Aden for Bombay, on the 14th at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 20th instant, (Sunday).

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 15th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PRESTON—November 9, at Lahore, the wife of Sidney Preston, Irrigation Branch, Punjab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNING—SEALY—November 8, at Coonoor, by the Rev Alex Jones, Geo Elliot Browning, to Mary Louisa Sealy.

KESTIN—BLAIR—November 12, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Frederick Reginald, youngest son of R Garrard Kestin, Esq., of Lancaster Place, London, W C, to Edith, fourth daughter of the late Peter Blair, Esq., of "Blairmount," Rothesay, Scotland.

DEATH.

BEDFORD—November 10, at Belgaum, of plague, 2nd Lieut S G Bedford, attached 26th Regiment, Madras Infantry.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

WITH the total mortality averaging eighty-two or eighty-three a day, and the plague cases reduced to two, the deaths being four—the disproportion is in itself evidence that the disease is dying out—there is a reasonable hope that Bombay may soon be as free from plague as Calcutta. Nevertheless as a measure of precaution small camps are being erected in convenient situations in different parts of the city, so that if there be a recrudescence of the epidemic in the approaching cold weather, the occupants of infected houses can find safe quarters ready to their hand. Now that fear of forcible removal to distant camps no longer prevails, there will be a greater disposition to remove for a short period to temporary abodes at no great distance, the occupants of which will, for the most part, be neighbours and friends instead of utter strangers. The Plague Commissioner in a recent tour in the Southern Mahratta country found that the people in Dharwar and elsewhere were freely availing themselves of the bamboo and other material brought to them and sold at their own doors, at a third of the ordinary cost, by the Forest Department. Having the material they put up the huts and contemplated removal into them if the plague should come their way, with entire equanimity. That was not the case a year ago; but people have come to understand better the return of the visitation, and realise that certain measures will give them a better chance of escaping it. In Bombay we no longer hear that the plague is the work of the doctors, set on to it by a wicked Government that builds hospitals to whom healthy people are carried off by force, that a deadly poison may be administered to them. That theory was found somewhat defective when people realised that the cases successfully concealed from the Sirkar and the doctor—and fully half the cases effectually that occurred in Bombay last year were concealed—invariably ended fatally, while some at least of those that passed though the doctors hands recovered. It has now come to be understood that the disease is especially prevalent in certain houses and in certain localities, and that it is prudent to leave them for a time at all events that they may be dealt with by the authorities.

But it will be asked, if the plague has well nigh disappeared, and the death-rate is practically normal, why keep open so many hospitals for which there are scarcely any patients, and erect camps when there is no necessity for segregation? The answer is, that on the setting in of the cold weather the classes in Bombay that chiefly suffer from plague will revert to habits that make them its helpless victims. When the rains are over and the nights are warm, those who live by daily labour sleep in the air, by the railings on the pavements, on the steps of houses, on the ledges outside the shops in the Native Town. Whatever the drawbacks to such a system, if the great advantage of giving the male half of the working population a plethora of good air, while the women and children who remain indoors share amongst them the scanty supply of oxygen which the men would otherwise consume, but when ill, are crowded into unventilated dens, the doors and windows of which are carefully closed and the filthy floor is packed with dozens of scores of people huddled together, the presence of one person who has been accidently in contact with a plague case, may probably infect all the rest. Infected rats running about on the floor and adding to its foulness, would suffice to spread the disease among people whose vitality is lowered by the fetid atmosphere they inhale. It has been observed that as a rule the dangers of the ground-floors of houses in the Bombay slums are more frequently struck down than those who occupy the upper rooms, though these latter may also become infected. There is little reason to doubt that the operative cause of the rapid rise in plague mortality in the months of December, January and February in 1896 and 1897, was mainly caused by the over-crowding in dwellings in the poorer quarters of the city, when the cold north wind rendered it impossible to continue to sleep out of doors. The same cause may have a similar result in 1898-99, and therefore it is right to prepare for such a contingency by encouraging the different communities to make arrangements for camping out in open spaces as near to hand as possible. Mr. Lund some weeks since found ready co-operation in such preparation work amongst the Trustees of the late Mr. Telang's house-property at Chowpatty. The leaseholder of large chawls has set aside a large shed as a hospital for any of the occupants who may be attacked, and given a compound in which huts have been erected by subscription for the temporary housing of the occupants of the chawls. The Port Trust has made similar provision for the thousands of workmen employed in their docks and warehouses, the admirably arranged Mahratta plague camp, on a site lent by Sir Dinshah Petit adjacent to the Connaught Road grounds sheds of segregation cottages, for they are much more then huts, for that community, isolated hospitals for men and women, for purdah women and for private individuals. This camp is laid out with taste, little flower-gardens and hundreds of handsome shrubs in tubs and pots making the whole as attractive as it is sanitary. It is the one plague camp to which the community for which it is intended go voluntarily, and without persuasion. Much may be done to make such places attractive, and the native gentlemen who have organised the Mahratta Camp have shown how this can be done at a minimum of outlay. The Plague Commissioner, now for the first time possessed of a trained and disciplined agency, is putting up camps so as to be ready for any outbreak that may occur. Happily there is no reason to anticipate that the history of the last two years will necessarily repeat itself this year.

The plague is fitful, and rarely recurs for three years running even when left to itself, as it practically has been, until it was for the first time encountered by modern scientific methods in Bombay. The comprehensive and vigorous sanitary measures carried out without remission since the first outbreak in September 1896, the closing of houses of the worst type, the attention paid to the improvement of ventilation in chawls and tenements, has ameliorated the conditions in even the worst districts. Hundreds of huts which reeked with every abomination two years ago have been burned down. Thousands of roofs have been removed to let in the rays of the sun, the best of all disinfectants, and whole districts have been lime-washed over and over again. There is greater alertment on the part of the many hundreds of citizens who have been induced by Lord Sandhurst to aid in the work of inspection, as Justices of the Peace and Special Constables. This year over twenty-thousand persons have been inoculated; last year a considerable number availed themselves of the same prophylactic. The numbers are lamentably short of what is required to render the population as a whole practically immune against plague, and every effort should be made to give Dr. Haffkine's discovery a wider application. The Parsees who were foremost to profit themselves by this development of applied science might well take the initiation in a propaganda which should aim at raising the number of the inoculated to 100,000 before Christmas. Then one-eighth of the population would be relieved from the fear of plague, knowing that the chances of their getting it would be so reduced that they would be practically immune, and that in the unlikely case of their being attacked, the chances of recovery would become increased ten-fold. The district officers and the Justices might simultaneously impress on the more intelligent of the working classes the danger of living, sleeping and having their meals in fetid rooms from which the sacred light of the sun, and the health-giving breezes are shut out. No precaution that can be taken should be neglected. But as we have said there is much reason to expect that the recent marked improvement of the public health will continue, and that we have seen the last of the plague for the present at all events. The immunisation of the rats is reassuring from two points of view; it shows that the law by which human beings subjected for a certain length of time to adverse influences, become resistant, has begun to operate in Bombay amongst the most susceptible to plague. In the second place, it delivers the city from the ever-present danger of plague germs being taken from house to house, street to street, and district to city by ubiquitous animals that cannot be segregated. Moreover the number of these baneful rodents has been largely reduced by the persevering efforts of the Health Department for many months past—efforts unfortunately relaxed by the Plague Committee which put all its money on the wrong horse—the segregation of humans. What was the use of segregating men when infected rats moved underground from house to house spreading the infection unseen from east to west from south to north until they were stopped by the sea? On the whole there is good ground for thankfulness, not only that the mortality which was expected to rise continuously has fallen to nearly normal, but in the outlook for the immediate future.

THE reports in which the Government of India holds up the mirror to the mercantile community have again made their appearance. They seem to demonstrate, that though there may be fewer dishonest merchants than there were a year ago, those who have not recognised the error of their ways have become more crafty. Acting upon the popular impression that Madras is benighted, they have made that port the object of their most careful attention, believing that pieces of arrant rascality, which were certain of detection in Bombay, might pass unobserved in Madras. But Madras is not nearly so much in rear of Bombay or Calcutta as popular tradition would have it. Smart though the low-class merchants may be, Madras Customs officers are equal to them, and the consequence has been a remarkably interesting year for Madras Customs officers. True they have had fewer cases calling for detention of merchandise, but they have had more widely assorted specimens of fraudulent traders' tricks than the other important ports. Throughout India the number of detentions was 1508, a decline of three per cent on the previous year, and this is believed to be the result of foreigners endeavouring to comply with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act. There are honest merchants amongst foreigners and alas dishonest ones amongst British; indeed a large proportion of the offences which are chronicled in the report are such as our own countrymen are responsible for. Still it must be admitted that the bulk of these were due to the fact, that the provisions of the act as regards the stamping of lengths on piece-goods, were not so fully known as might be, though offences of the kind are growing fewer. In Madras, where, as we have said, tricks of various sorts have been tried, importers tried to smuggle in silver gilt as gold lace. Unruled paper was marked ruled. Reels of thread marked 320 yards contained only 300. Austrian Lavender water was sent in as English. Belgian gin was labelled English. Port wine "made in Germany" was passed off as the real article whilst genuine "Malaga" "Xeres" and "Porto" wines were sent in as made in France. Italian "champagne" was labelled French, and "best Portland cement" was sent in from Belgium. German tools were received bearing labels palpably arranged for alterations. These are but some of the attempts at fraud which were brought to light. With more consideration for would-be swindlers than for tried servants, Government conceals the names of the offenders, and it is open for any one to fix the offences on any firm he may imagine likely to commit them. Take the chapter dealing with Bombay for example. A firm whose name is carefully concealed imported "Santonine tablets," which on analysis were found to contain no santonine whatever, and were confiscated. Another firm attempted a similar importation, fortunately with success. The offences of sundry other firms are given but the style and title of the offenders is carefully suppressed. Whilst not urging exposure in addition to fine and confiscation, we are pleased to observe that Mr. Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Customs, offers a suggestion which, if adopted, may help to suppress systematic frauds. He observes that it is probable while shippers will show increased care, that goods landed by them comply with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act, more efforts will be made by the importers to evade the Act when disposing of goods up-country. It may, therefore, be desirable, as some slight check at the Custom House, to impose heavier penalties in lieu of confiscation, rather than allow facilities for subsequent fraud by permitting goods to be reshipped, or permitting their entry after erasing objectionable labels. As an instance of the evasion of the Merchandise Marks Act Mr. Kennedy quotes the case of the santonine bonbons reshipped to Hamburg after paying Rs. 150 as fine. These same bonbons were subsequently reshipped to India again with a label denoting that they were "bonbons" only, and under this description they had to be passed. They were probably sold in retail as santonine bonbons in the native bazaar on the strength of their appearance and peculiar shape. The fine inflicted by him was evidently too small. We regret to observe from the Calcutta section of the report that in some of the frauds detected there the offenders belong to Bombay. For example, of yarns from Bombay there were 38 cases in which length or weight or both were below the authorized standard. Of these 27 were penalized and passed; six were reshipped and, in four cases the deficiency being small, the consignments were passed with a caution. The total penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 6,111 substantial but far too small for so dirty an offence.

THE promptitude with which the rewards for the Soudan have been issued may be compared with those for Tirah, just as the relative length of despatches was. They are granted generously as well as promptly. We are glad also to observe that a naval officer is included in the list, for it has become the custom to ignore the services of naval officers no matter of what character those may be. More than one was mentioned in despatches, but only one survived the critical eye of War Office censors. We find that Lord Kitchener in his despatches made special mention of Commander Keppel and his subordinate officers. Their gunboats he remarked had been for a long time past almost constantly under fire; they had made bold reconnaisances past the enemy's forts and rifle pits, and on the 1st and 2nd September, in conjunction with the Irregular levies under Major Stuart Wortley, and the Howitzer Battery, materially aided in the capture of all the forts on both banks of the Nile, and in making the fortifications of Omdurman untenable. In bringing to notice the readiness of resource, daring, and ability of Commander Keppel and his officers, he wished "also to add his appreciation of the services rendered by Engineer E. Bond, Royal Navy, and the engineering staff, as well as of the detachments of the Royal Marine Artillery, and the guncrews, who have gained the hearty praise of their commanders." But not one receives an appropriate reward. Four Victoria Crosses are given—three of them for practically a combined act of valour on the part of two officers and a trooper in the attempt to rescue a fallen comrade. All three belong to the 21st Lancers. Captain Smyth of the Scots Greys who was on the staff, was wounded in his gallant feat. The Victoria Crosses are distributed but sparingly. But those who have them doubtless deserved them. The Distinguished Service Order is more generally given, and we are pleased to observe that the more substantial form of reward by promotion has been freely resorted to. General Sir Francis Grenfell and Lord Kitchener are appropriately classed together as Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, whilst the divisional commanders, Generals Gatacre, Hunter and Rundle become Knights of the Order of the Bath, Colonel Wingate and Slatin Pasha being appointed Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Colonel Lyttelton and Colonel Wauchope, who with temporary rank of Brigadier-Generals commanded the two British Infantry Brigades, have been promoted to the rank of Major-Generals in the Army. But for the senior officers the distribution appears to have been made blind fold.

SINCE writing the above a later telegram was received, giving honours to Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, who deserved them if any one did, and to the naval men mentioned in his Despatches.

THE Portuguese Gunboat, Bengo, Captain Cezar Augusto de Mello Guerreiro, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Goa, which port she left on the 14th instant. She has come here to be docked for repairs, and will be in Bombay for some time.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd October 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 63,870 maunds, and Rs. 537 in the earnings.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Meiklejohn, who returns from leave on December 8th, will be posted to the command of the Rohilkhand district, instead of going to Assam. General Evans vacates Rohilkhand on the above date.

THE first of the three Gurkha regiments in Assam to be transferred to the Punjab Command will be the 42nd now at Shillong. The 43rd have already two companies at Gilgit as escort to the Political Agent.

THE Transport Committee is still continuing its sittings at Simla under General-Sanford; its main concern now being the working out of the practical details of the general scheme which was the first outcome of its deliberations.

THE move of the 11th Rajputs from Lucknow to Tochi will take place about February 15th, so as to avoid the severity of the winter season on the frontier. The 8th Rajputs, whom they will relieve, are now settling down into winter quarters.

ALL the imported cases of plague which were under treatment at the Egmore Plague Hospital have terminated fatally. No cases have occurred among those under observation in the Segregation Camps at Kistnampet, Washermanpett and Egmore.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has forwarded for the sanction of the Government of India an estimate amounting to Rs. 72,190 for the proposed gas installation at Bangalore City Railway Station. Of this sum Rs. 60,000 in round figures, represents the estimated cost of the gas plant. The cost will be borne by the Southern Mahratta, Mysore State and Madras Railways, in proportion to their traffic requirements.

WITH regard to the extra messing allowance for British soldiers in India, full provision was made in the military budget for this additional charge on the Indian revenues, but the whole allotment is scarcely likely to be required as a large number of men did not elect for the new rules at all. These will continue to receive reserve pay except such as now accept the revised rules. These last will get their extra allowance in cash from the 1st of the month in which their selection is made.

THE Commander-in-Chief during his autumn tour will inspect the Malakand Khar camp and Chakdara on the 23rd and 24th instant. His journey to Kohat will be by the Kushalgarh route, and as he will have nearly four days' halt at Kohat itself he will be able to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of that part of the border. Sir William Lockhart's visit to Meerut on December 7th and 8th will be timed so as to admit of his seeing the ri[illegible]eeting in full swing.

THE Mahsud Waziris, whose depredations into Afghan territory we recently noticed as significant of their restlessness, have again raided across the Amir's border. In fact three raids are reported. The first was on a Kabul Khel caravan with merchandise from Bannu encamped for the night near an Afghan military post at Maramuli. The second attempt was on a Powinda village near Ghendadarga and resulted in several Powindas being killed, and much property looted. In the third instance the Mahsuds made a raid upon the flocks and herds of the people at Kharsin, and succeeded in carrying off a large number of sheep and goats.

UNDER instructions from the Secretary of State, the Government of India has definitely decided that the southern extension of the East Coast Railway now under finishing construction, shall be worked and maintained by the agency of the East Coast Railway, until the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is linked with Calcutta. In the meanwhile the Madras-Ennore section of the Bezwada-Madras Railway will be worked by the Madras Railway Company as a state line up to the 30th of June next (when the six month's notice of termination of contract will expire), after which date the the whole Bezwada-Madras Railway with its terminus at the Central Station will be managed by the East Coast Railway Company.

THE old native officers of the Indian Army, who did such good service in the Mutiny days and even before, writes the "Pioneer," are dying out fast. The name of one of these, Subadar-Major Habib Khan, Sardar Bahadur, still figures in the Army List at the head of those admitted to the Order of British India, but he died some time ago after wearing the decoration for over 24 years. Many British officers on the frontier knew old Habib Khan, and his record of service could scarcely be beaten, for he had been in many fights and always bore himself gallantly. His connection with the 1st Punjab Infantry was a life long one, for he served under Coke in 1849 when that officer raised his "Rifles," the regiment which covered itself with glory in the Mutiny. He was known to the Lawrences also, and if he could only have written his reminiscences they would have been full of interest. It is men like Habib Khan who maintain the best traditions of the native army, and set a fine example to the sepoys of to-day.

THE transport of munitions of war stores to Port Arthur goes on regularly by sea. The Petersburg of the patriotic fleet, arrived there on September 17 and the Nishni Novgorod left Suez on September 18 for Aden. Port Arthur for the present is to be considered a second-class fortress, with a garrison of 10,000 men of all ranks and arms. About 200 guns, including both heavy ordnance and quick-firing guns, are destined for the fortress, and, according to the present idea, Port Arthur will be raised to the status of a first-class fortress with a garrison of 20,000 men in 1900.

THE *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg announces that Lieut.-General Powalo Schweikowsky, formerly Military Governor of the Ferghana District, and Colonel Saitzeff, Commander of the District of Osh, have been reprimanded in connection with the surprise of Russian troops by rebellious natives at Andijan last spring. The commanders of all the districts, natives of which took part in the attack on the Russian military camp, have been subjected to the same disciplinary measure, while Colonel Brjans and Lieut.-Colonel Koischewskij, the commanders of the districts of Marghilan and Andijan, as well as Captain Yenikejeff, the District Superintendent of Assake, have been dismissed. The elders of all the communes and villages in the districts, the people of which were implicated in the disturbances, are also to be removed from their posts, exception, however, being made in the case of officials whose past services render them worthy of special consideration.

IT was remarked of the operations of Captain Gerard's cyclist company attached to General de Boysson's cavalry division during the French manœuvres on the Loire that the ready portability of the machine contributed much to its value. The company travelled by rail from St. Quentin to Jalligny (Allier) to join the headquarters, and the sixty machines were transported in one railway van, in which the baggage of sixty officers and men was also carried. Indeed, if a second floor had been put in the van for the storing of two tiers of machines as many as 144 bicycles might have been carried. If this number of ordinary machines had been transported, remarks the "Revue du Cercle Militaire," which gives these facts, six such vans would have been required. During the manœuvres, too, during which the company was greatly applauded for its services, the easy storage of the cycles was found a matter of much convenience, and, as the "Revue" points out, these details are not without importance, especially when we remember at the outbreak of hostilities that railway lines are chocked with the congestion of urgent traffic, and every van is then of value.

CAPTAIN FRŒLICHER, of the 12th French Dragoons, has devised and put to practical use on the Seine a system of crossing rivers for small detachments and patrols of cavalry. It may be employed, we are told, even at night. The system is simple in the extreme and the preparations can be made in a very few minutes. The man crosses in a *bouee*, or kind of lifebelt, formed of two special sacks, united end to end, and half filled with straw, hay, or leaves. This keeps the sacks distended so that they hold air, and, with the belt under his armpits, the man takes his horse into the water, grasps the animals mane or tale, and is towed across. In order to avoid the soaking of uniform and saddlery the captain has contrived a system of extending his sacks by lances or sticks fixed with stirrup leathers, thus providing a kind of raft or boat called a *canot-bouee*, in which a man may pass, wet himself, but hanging his garments and arms on the appliances provided. A line across the river or a hauling rope, or even an improvised oar, would serve, we learn, for the navigation of the frail craft and enable the man at the same time to lead his horse. We are indebted for this description to the "Revue due Cercle Militaire" which, indeed adds other details, but does not remove from our mind the impression that the passage of a river at night with such apparatus, by men who could not swim, would be a somewhat perilous business.

AMONGST the minute existences upon the face of the globe that have been elevated by means of the microscope into an honoured position of independence are the Foraminefera, mostly marine atoms inhabiting many-chambered cells. At one time they were considered mollusca, at another they were ranked amongst the infusoria, and eventually they were settled comfortably in the sub-kingdom protozoa. Their calcareous shells have in the past formed vast deposits of chalk; they are often to-day congregated as realms of sand. At the Royal Microscopical Society a series of highly valuable roports are being produced by Mr. F. W. Millet on the recent examples collected by Mr. A. Durand a New Zealand scientist, in the Malayan Archipelago. The species were already numbered in their thousands, but on Wednesday night, when the third division of the roport was presented, several new forms were described. These animals are not always minute, but generally they are subjects imperatively demanding the lens; an ounce of sand has been known to contain six thousands of their shells, and in the West Indies the figure once ran into millions. Your object under the naked eye seems to be merely a pinch of brown sand; under the microscope you have a great variety of the loveliest Liliputian shells, representing every variety of form known to the conchologist. At the same meeting, strangely enough, the microscopists were concerned with what may prove to be an unsettlement of the diatoms from the precise position they were allowed to occupy after the new light thrown upon them by the development of the compound microscope. But it still remains a plant amongst the algæ, and the probable reclassification has been made imminent by fresh knowledge as to the methods of reproduction. The Fellows in Hanover-square were able on Wednesday night, by means of lantern slides, and a paper by Mr. Newton Coombe, to learn all about Mr. G. Murray's latest discoveries, by which to borrow an expression from the lecturer, the question of the reproduction of diatoms is brought from the region of speculation, in which it has been buffeted for nearly fifty years, to that of actual observation. There is no study more eagerly followed by the modern student of microscopy than that of the diatom, and a problem will be solved when this question of reproduction is no longer an open one.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

REWARDS FOR GENERAL GATACRE AND COLONEL LYTTELTON.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following honours and awards for services in the Soudan are gazetted :—

TO RECEIVE THE VICTORIA CROSS.

Captain Kenna, Lieutenant the Hon. de Montmorency and Private Byrne of the 21st Lancers, and Captain Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards.

TO BE KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH.

General Sir Francis Grenfell and General Lord Kitchener.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF THE BATH.

Generals Gatacre, Hunter and Rundle.

TO BE COMPANIONS OF THE BATH.

Surgeon-General Taylor and Colonels Halton, Gordon Money, Charles Money, Verner, R. H. Martin, MacNamara, Hope, Collingwood, Lewis, Collinson Forbes, Jones, Lowth, Major Wyndham and Commander Keppel, R. N.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Colonel Wingate and Slatin Pasha.

TO RECEIVE THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

The Reverend R. Brindle, Colonels Tounshend, Hughes, Blomfield and Lloyd, Majors Wilson, Cockburn, Lambton, Young, Lawrie, Maxie, Bunbury, Fergusson, Cecil, Hamilton, Mathias and Montagu Stuart-Wortley ; Captains Spong, Godden, Blenkinsop, Mathew, Prince Francis of Teck, Peyton, Macbean, Brooke and Ford-Hutchinson ; Lieutenants Pirie, Lord Tullibardine, Stevenson, Pritchard, Blakeney, Micklem, Pigott, Midwinter, Gascoign and Loch.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS.

Colonels the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton and A. G. Wauchope.

TO BE EXTRA AIDES-DE-CAMPS TO THE QUEEN.

Colonels Murray, Cooper and Macdonald.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey to be Colonel ; Major Robinson to be Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captains Penton and Smith to be Majors, and Lieutenant Bliss to be Captain.

VARIOUS PROMOTIONS.

The Reverend J. M. Simms to be second class Chaplain, Veterinary Lieutenant Lewis to be Captain, Quartermaster and Hon. Major Drage to be Honorary Lieutenant Colonel with brevet rank ; Lieutenant Colonels Rogers, Long, Maxwell, Kitchener, Sillem, Broadwood and Smith-Dorrien to be Colonels, Majors Talbot, Campbell, Elmslie, Simpson, Williams, Finn, A'Court, Tudway, Shekelton, Hickman, Sparkes, Mitford, Jackson, Gordon, Pank, Le Galais, Snow, Sandbach, Mason, Sitwell, Egerton, Robb, Ewart, Watson-Kennedy, Keith, Falconer, and Hunter-Blair to be Lieutenant Colonels ; Captains Doran, Eadon, Hamilton, Henderson, Haig, Capper, Blewitt, Sargent, Walter, King, Bernard, Williams, Murray, Assar. Fitton, Matchett, Watson, Stanton, Walsh, Matthews, Persse, de Rougemont, Ray, Churcher, Blunt, Thesiger, Marsh, Earle and Campbell to be Majors.

ADDITIONAL HONOURS FOR THE SOUDAN.

Nov. 16.

In addiition to his appointment as Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald obtains the rank of brevet Colonel.

Lieutenant Cowan, Royal Navy, and Engineer Bond receive the Distinguished service order, the latter being also promoted.

Commander Keppel and Lieutenants Hood and Beatty also receive promotion.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Nov. 15.

The Court of Cassation has decided that Dreyfus shall be informed of the revision proceedings and be requested to present his defence.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, speaking at Manchester, said : "We claim on behalf of Egypt full control of all her former territories."

The boundary between the French and Egyptian possessions may be a matter for friendly discussion, but there can be no discussion, said Mr. Chamberlain, on the question of Egypt's former territories.

A NEW APPOINTMENT FOR GENERAL GRENFELL.

General Grenfell, commanding the British army in Egypt, has been appointed Governor of Malta.

ADMIRAL NOEL'S SERVICES.

Admiral Noel has been made a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George for his services in Crete.

THE INDIAN HEROES FUND.

The Indian Heroes Fund has been closed, the total subscriptions received amounting to £5,565.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

Prince George of Greece has started for Crete.

THE KAISER'S RETURN.

H. I. M. the Emperor William on board the Hohenzollern arrived at Malta to-day, and exchanged salutes with the port.

THE KAISER AT MALTA.

Nov. 16

The Emperor William did not land at Malta but during his stay in the port His Majesty entertained the British authorities on board the Hohenzollern.

THE SITUATION AT HAVANA.

Latest reports state that affairs in Havana have quieted down.

CHANGES IN THE RELIEF PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

Owing to the prevalence of plague at Bangalore the following reliefs this year have been cancelled :—2nd Madras Lancers, Bangalore to Bellary ; 3rd Madras Lancers, Secunderabad to Bangalore ; No. 1 Company Madras Sappers, Bangalore to Secunderabad ; No. 6 Company Madras Sappers, Secunderabad to Bangalore ; 25th Madras Infantry, Cannanore to Bangalore.

FRONTIER NEWS.

THE MAD MULLAH AGAIN.

Malakand reports state that the mad Fakir with a gathering of six hundred men has moved down to Mandani in the Agikhel country and intends crossing the Swat river and attacking the Nawab of Dir and raising a disturbance against the British.

The Nawab is at Darora and has sent men to watch the right bank of the river.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieut. Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty.

Capt. Cameron, 2nd Central India Horse, has been granted four months' extension of leave.

Col. Kelly, Commanding the Malakand Brigade has just gone on short leave, so the mad fakir's move cannot be considered very serious.

THE HYDERABAD PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 16.

The Hyderabad Pasteur Institute will achieve its initial stage probably next week when the Nizam will lay the foundation-stone of the laboratories, which when completed will be replete with all the latest scientific appliances. The Institute will adjoin the Residency Hospital which is maintained by the British and the Nizam's Governments and be available for all classes under the two Governments. The fullest possible bacteriological, chemical and pathological investigations will be undertaken in order to unravel the causes of fatal diseases attributed to Indian climatic influences. One of its chief features will be the education and training of students in the most modern methods of observing, treating and preventing disease, and by degrees all local hakims and hospital assistants in the service of the Nizam's Government will undergo a practical training in all that is necessary to these methods. One of the adjuncts which lately proved of immense value in recent investigations into the pathology of plague and malaria will be a photographic laboratory. The institute will be in charge of a Hyderabad Medical Officer who has undergone special training in Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh.

SECUNDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

There was a greater crowd of spectators than on the first day to witness the semi-finals at the polo tournament this evening. Generals Sir George Wolsely, Sir Montague Gerard, Tucker and Elliot being among the excited spectators The first game brought out the invulnerable Golcondas and Secunderabad Gymkhana who proved no match for their opponents. Golconda w[illegible]d as they liked and finally won the game by 8 play[illegible]d 6 subsidiaries, to Secunderabad's 1 goal and goals a[illegible]. The second game was between the 1 subsidiary [illegible]ntingent and the Golconda Gymkhana. Hyderabad C[illegible]e fastest and most exciting contest This was about t[illegible] During the first two chukkers it ever witnessed here. no fatalities occurred, for both seemed marvellous tha[illegible] Mr. Orr of the Contingent and Abbas Khan of the Golcondas having a neck to neck and girth to girth race from post to post. An accident marred the fourth chukker. Jemadar Abdul Guffoor Khan got his nose smashed by a hit from a mallet and he was disabled. The Scorers' tent broke down, but happily two British Officers were extricated from the *debris* alive. Jemadar Abdul Guffoor was replaced by another, but his accident dispirited the Contingent who played loosely ever after. The Golconda gymkhana accordingly won by 4 goals and 3 subsidiaries to the Contingents 3 goals and, 1 subsidiary. The finals will be played on Friday. It is remarkable that neither the 19th Hussars nor the Cheshires entered for the tournament this year.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, Nov. 16.

The central meeting of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association will be held in Poona from the 13th December on the Wanowrie Ranges. The Camp will be opened on Saturday, the 10th idem ; on Monday the Pool and Sweepstakes matches will take place, and the Championship series from the 13th. Major Charles Grant is Honorary Secretary of the Association.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The 40th Field Battery will march from Ahmednagar to Kirkee by route. The Battery leaves Ahmednagar on the 24th arriving at Sirur on the 26th. Leaves Sirur on the 27th arriving at Kirkee on the 29th. The Battery will encamp at Kirkee and attend the Artillery Practice Camp at Hinjurri from the 2nd to the 16th January, and march to Bangalore on the 24th idem.

DEATH OF MADAME ST. JOHN.

Madame St. John, Assistant to the Lady Superior of St. Joseph's convent, Poona, died this evening.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were 9 cases and 10 deaths recorded in the Poona District yesterday of which Alandi accounted for 4 cases and 4 deaths. There are nearly 20 cases occurring daily in Sholapur. The local authorities have issued orders to the inhabitants to evacuate the town. Plague is also increasing in Miraj, about ten cases occurring every day, and 25 in the villages.

ARRIVAL OF LORD SANDHURST AND PARTY.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Major Owen, Mr. Jackson, Doctor Martin, Captains Levett and Young arrived in the evening from Mahableshwar, a few officials being present. His Excellency stayed a few hours in the Club of Western India.

THE MURDER AT VADALA.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the enquiry at Vadala yesterday regarding the circumstances touching the death of Minguel Fernandez de Silva, the native-Christian lad aged seven years who was found murdered at Vadala village in Matunga on Saturday evening last. Mr. Lee-Smith, Superintendent of the "F" Division watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The three accused Mathew Dominick Corea, Phillip Pascoal Fernandez and Manuel John de Souza were in attendance.

Antone John Sarao, a native Christan lad aged about twelve years deposed that he saw the deceased flying a kite near his house at 9 a. m. on Saturday. After playing there for half an hour the deceased left the place accompanied by the three accused.

Pandu Luxmon a Hindu keeping a *pan supari* shop at Matunga deposed having seen the deceased in a lane at Matunga in company with the three accused at ten o'clock on Saturday morning last.

A Marwaree named Sauger Amrali examined by Mr. Lee-Smith stated that the first accused Mathew Corea had pledged with him the waist-chain for Rs. 3 at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday last. The ornament was identified by the father of the deceased as belonging to his son.

Dr. Gilbert Charsley, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner stated that he made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased on Sunday last. There were no marks of violence on the body but the death was caused by drowning. He did not find any water in the stomach and was therefore of opinion that deceased might have probably been rendered unconscious before he was drowned.

The Coroner then summed up the evidence before the jury who unanimously returned the following verdict ; that the death of the deceased was caused by drowing in a well in towhich he had been thrown by the three accused Mathew Corea, Phillip Fernandez and Manuel De Souza and under such circumstances that the act of the said three accused was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

The Coroner then committed the accused, on a charge of murder, to the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

SOME NEW TABLE DECORATIONS.

BY A LADY CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

Once more London is filling, and carriages with Society's fair dames are dashing about. Many who live in Town are returning homewards, and a great majority are preparing to join gay shooting parties next month in the country while many hostesses run up for a day or two to see what they can find that is new for the better entertainment of their guests, and I am bound to say that there are plenty of delightful trifles to be seen in the great Metropolis. I spent some time yesterday morning at a tempting shop in the Burlington Arcade, studying the newest ideas in menu and guest cards. The latest notion is card-board figures, which appear to be walking on the table cloth, and they are so well drawn and coloured they really almost seem endued with motion. Gay Italian sailors are drifting their boat along, the sails affording ample space for the name of a guest, while a bright Spanish maiden carries a pedlar's tray, and the names appear on this. The Bonbonnieres are not unmindful that with autumn comes pleasant shooting and other sport. Simple square baskets with lids half raised display a coloured damask serviette on the folds of which repose a patridge, wild duck, pheasant, or some other bird beloved of sportsmen. A fox's mask, hares and rabbits stand erect, and preside over the most delicate confectionary. In every case the colouring is most happy and has been most carefully studied.

Now that the dull dark days are with us, we want cheering ; and what so pleasant as a well appointed dinner in witty congenial company. A good dinner is a *sine qua non* or our men friends will be silent and sad, but also the surroundings must charm, and it seemed to me the other night when we were dining at Prince's Piccadilly, that all the conditions were fulfilled. The room is beautiful, with its quiet alcove at one end, its ample mirrors and rich gold decorations, and excellent music hidden away in the gallery amid a mass of palms. The tables are large and small and nearly all round, and here as elsewhere just now we depended largely upon chrysanthemums for our floral decorations. They are of exceeding beauty this year, with very large blooms. The flowers with petals white on one side and coloured on the others are being liberally used for table decorations, but I do not think they are nearly as pretty as the white and yellow which always looks charming on the white table cloth.

After our dinner at Prince's, we started off a large party to see the new play "When a Man's in Love—" at the Court Theatre. The play is written by two authors Mr. Edward Rose and Mr. Anthony Hope so it ought to be good ; but to me there seemed a lack of dramatic value in the piece, though many of the passages were written in excellent, indeed in brilliant style. But although somewhat irritated by the play, I found the dresses most fascinating, and must certainly tell you about them. In the first act Miss Marion Terry is in pale green satin, made in the most graceful fashion. It falls in straight long folds from a yoke of embroidered gold, and is bordered all round the hem with a band of gold. Beautiful old lace is draped about the bodice from under the arms, and caught up at the shoulders, whence it falls in a sort of graceful drapery. Long stoles of gold embroidered with jewels and edged with fringe fall down the front, and are continued to the waist at the back. The neck is finished off with a tiny vest of the lace drawn in and fastened with narrow *bebe* ribbon. The long sleeves are of the same point d'Alencon lace, fitting closely to the arms, but outlined with a narrow frill which gives a very graceful effect. The dress worn by Miss Irene Vanbrugh is in excellent taste and extremely smart. It is made entirely of the finest white crepe de chine worn over white satin. It is enriched with wide bands of embroidery, and an elaborate design worked in the narrowest ruches of *bebe* ribbon.

The ball dresses worn in the second act are all charming. Miss Vanbrugh's dress is maise coloured satin veiled in chiffon. Bodice skirt and sleeves are embroidered with true lovers' knots and other designs in silver and gold paillettes. The whole gown glistens with them. Round the low bodice is a quaint trimming made of three rouleaux of pink velvet, which is extremely effective. A silver belt clasps her waist and a jewelled dagger is placed in her hair. Miss Terry has a simpler, but a very handsome dress of white satin. The long plain skirt is embroidered down the left side with large pansies worked in silver, with jewelled centres. The train and bodice are draped with lovely old lace, which also forms the sleeves—caught up on the shoulders to hang almost to the elbow on each side of the arm. Tufts of white feathers are on the skirt, and ajain, mixed with black and jewelled tips, decorate the right shoulder. The coiffeure is finished with a fillet of jewels, and a tuft of ostrich tips.

But the most gorgeous of all the dresses is that worn by Miss Vanburgh in the last act. It is of green glace, made with a plain skirt with ruches and frills, and the bodice of the same material opening to show a vest of lace, and fastened with silver buttons. Over this is worn the smartest of coats, made of velvet cut with a short basque. It is embroidered with leaves and flowers, outlined with narrow lines of *bebe* ribbon. Round the waist is a tiny band of green velvet. The whole costume is completed with a toque of parma violets with a large bow of the same coloured velvet resting on the head on the left side. Was not it lovely ?

I hear that in France there are academies in which the study of dress is taught, not as a profession, not even as an art, but as a science. The science of anatomy is one branch of study, the chemistry of colour is another, and the mechanical value of line and form is another. It is from the graduates of these academies that Wortte, Felix, and Virot choose their workmen. It is not so long ago that the so called unfortunate possessor of red hair was forced to convert herself into a fright by garbing herself in contrasting blues or greens. To day she easily queens it over her less-favoured sisters, her ruddy locks turned up or down with yellows, browns, and bronzes, while it is quite permissible for her to wear a coronet of pale pink Every one knows how the possessor of a florid red skin clings to white and black, hoping in this way to detract from the colour of her face. But this theory is a mistaken one. An intense dash of red about her throat, or in her hat at once reduces the flaming red of her cheeks ; and this principle may be carried out through all the lis of skins and colours.

I fancy bicycling, in moderation of course, must some how steady the nerves and sharpen the wits of its votaries, for I have just heard of a companion story to the incident recorded of the lady and the hat pin. The hat pin story is of a lady who was pestered by the undesired attentions of a persistent hanger-on and when at last she dismounted, under pretence of fixing her pedal, and the brute offered help, she secretly stabbed his back tyre and so escaped. The new tale of the modern women on wheels relates how a couple of horsemen purposely pranced about obstructively in the way of some lady riders, throwing two of them off their machines. One of them seized a thorny stick from the hedge and walloped one of the horses, (I wish it had been a rider instead) with such effect that it kicked up finely and put its rider head over heels on the ground. A few more of these courageous ladies—and the "superior" sex will think twice before they annoy them. I like the hair pin lady best.

A good theatre wrap, now I come to think of it, rubbed shoulders with me at the Court theatre the other night. It was a black and white confection, of lace over satin, and displayed the persistent flounce, curved in a round up the front, and set on with innumerable pipings and gaggings of the now requisite and pronounced character. Then round the shoulders there fell a Breton hood, the prettiest of all hoods in my opinion, which completely enveloped the top of the figure, the few folds in front caught by a huge diamond paste clasp ; and the lining was of silk, broadly striped, and shading from a blush rose pink to damask red. It was a lovely cloak and suited the wearer a tall dark handsome girl.

Talking of the theatre reminds me of how nice it has been having Mrs. Kendal with as again ; she was always such a favorite of mine, she wears her clothes so well,—and always looks such a thorough lady. She has scored a great artistic success this autumn at St. James' Theatre, and certainly in her delicate interpretation of the "Elder Miss Blossom" she has outstripped even her own brilliant record. The Elder Miss Blossom ! there the play begins and there it ends ; the pathetic history of the love "that came too late" to this middle-aged, sensible charming woman, with her distinction of character, her dignity and reticence of bearing that was so constantly swept away by her warm-hearted affection for her little niece. The whole loveplot is so natural but so pathetic, and Mrs. Kendal is so womanly, so charming that she stands as she stoods years ago, *facila princeps* on the boards of her old theatre the St. James ; to charm the younger generation, and show them wherein the older theatre goers justify their keen admiration for this great actress.

Although we are only about 7 or 8 weeks off Christmas, it seems impossible to realize how soon it will be with us, and it sounded odd to hear at a large toy importer's warehouse some week or two back, that his Christmas trade was all over ! ! The busy time, indeed, for the wholesale trade begins in June. But what is of more importance, and what I was sorry to hear was, that almost all the toys come from Germany. Why can we not learn to make things as well and as cheaply for ourselves ; it seems such a pity to have to import our very toys from a foreign country. Certainly they are most ingenious, and one cannot wonder they find a ready market. One of the latest is an automatom motor car, which will run on the floor. Another is a car of dolls which play cymbals, violins and drums as the car is drawn along. A crank movement attached to the wheels of the car is the operating principle. Most of these automatic mechanical toys come from Nuremberg, others from Sonneberg. I suppose our manufacturers cannot hope to compete with Germany until a little more enterprise and ingenuity are shewn. To "grown up children" these toys are really charming ! but do our little people enjoy them any more than our mothers did the simple productions of the early sixties?

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara is expected to arrive here from England to-day with the head-quarters Lincolnshire Regiment, 1st squadron 3rd Hussars, "D" Battery R. H. A., 32nd field Battery R. A. and drafts consisting of 45 officers, 9 ladies and 11 children, 8 warrant officers, 87 non-commissioned officers and men, 1,057 men rank and file, 60 women, 76 children, and 3 horses. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a. m. the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers, and 200 men, under a field officer, will leave the ships side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. Transhipment of details to the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie will take place at 3 p.m. The troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock and will be despatched by three special trains. The first train for Deolali will start at 6-35 p.m. with 7 officers, 398 men, 31 women, and 34 children, of 32nd Field Battery R. A., and drafts of various regiments and all families of troops The second train for Deolali will start at 7-20 p.m. with 10 officers, and 200 men of the 1st squadron 3rd Hussars, and D Battery R. H. A, and all heavy baggage. The third train for Poona (Ghorpuri), will start at 8-5 p.m. with 8 officers, 384 men, 12 women, 22 children, and 3 horses, of the head-quarters wing 1st Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, and 2nd Durham L.I. draft, and all heavy baggage.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your contemporary of November 14th there is a petulant letter signed "X" by a writer in Belgaum. He accuses those who have criticised Colonel Wray in your columns of being actuated by malice and spite, and he states that Colonel Wray is stirring with might and main to keep off the plague. It is strange that Colonel Wray's defenders should hail from Belgaum and other outside places. People on the spot are the best witnesses, and the critics of Colonel Wray write from Kolhapur and with one accord they declare that he is doing nothing against the plague except imposing quarantine and sending telegraphic messages, &c. In addition to this, there is the petition made to Government by the American Presbyterian Mission, a copy of which you may have received. This petition makes most serious statements and those who are responsible for them are a grave and numerous body, most of whom live on the spot, and two of them are qualified medical men who are fighting the plague in Miraj. Such being the case, letters like those of "X" from Belgaum are worthless ; either the statements of your correspondent are true, or else Colonel Wray must be the best advised man in the Presidency. In either case a searching enquiry is necessary, not misleading and irrelevant letters like those which have been published in his defence. In conclusion let me assure X of Belgaum that I, for one, am not actuated by malice or spite, but that I desire only the public good and the succour of the unhappy plague-stricken and plague-threatened people of Kolhapur and the Southern Mahratta Country.—Yours, &c.

Kolhapur. "VOX."

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the G. I. P Ry. authorities through the medium of your paper, to the very serious inconvenience and hardship caused to the large number of passengers travelling by the 7-45 p.m. down local on the days on which the big boats of the P. and O. Company arrive here, bringing a large number of passengers. The local is shunted at two or three places on its way and thus the passengers in it are greatly inconvenienced. One has to be a passenger by this train, in order to have an idea of the swearing, &c., indulged in by the passengers who have the misfortune to travel by this train. No wonder that such is the case, because after being obliged to sit late hours in the office on a mail-eve, to find that you cannot get home in time for your supper, is really more than any honest hardworking man can put up with.

I take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of the authorities, the objectionable practice at present obtaining on the G. I. P. Ry. system of shunting the local trains in order to allow the fast passenger trains as well as the mail trains to pass. After weighing the relative advantages and the disadvantages resulting from this practice, one is forced to admit that the balance is certainly not in favour of the system in vogue. Because, whereas on the one hand, the few men of business, who may happen to be in the mail trains, or in the fast passenger trains, do not gain much by being at their destination earlier by ten or fifteen minutes, the local passengers—most of whom are employed in subordinate positions—have in many instances, to pay the penalty of being late in their offices, by being fined, or by otherwise incurring the displeasure of their superiors. This applies to the working of the up-locals. With regard to the down-locals there is no sense whatever in shunting these to the great annoyance and discomfort of their occupants, because it is so very easy for the special mail trains to make up fifteen or twenty minutes on their long journey, particularly with the engines that the company have lately imported, and which are invariably attached to the mail and special mails. I earnestly hope that the railway authorities will remove the cause of complaint and that the 7-45 p. m. train, on Friday next, will run to time.

A. N. D.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir William Lockhart will make the following tour :—Leave Simla 21st November, reach Nowshera on the evening of the 22nd and proceed on the 23rd to Khar, visiting Malakand and Chakdar on the 24th, halt at Khar on the 25th, and 26th halt at Mardan, 28th to 1st December halt at Kohat ; arrive Rawalpindi on the evening of the 2nd and halt till the night of the 5th ; halt at Meerut on the 7th, 8th, 9th, to 11th, Agra 12th to 14th, Cawnpore 15th Lucknow 16th to 18th, Benares 19th to 20th, and arrive in Calcutta on the 21st at 9-30 a. m.

General Symons has resumed command of the Sirhind District on return from privilege leave.

General Evans, commanding the Rohilkand District, proceeds on 15 days' privilege leave, and Colonel Pul-ley, 1-3rd Gurkhas, temporarily commands the district.

Captain Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is appointed Wing Commander of the Regiment, vice Dodgson, appointed 2nd-in-command, 10th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Jones, 16th M. I., joins the Burma Military Police.

MR. SLEIGH AND THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

A REPLY TO "MERCATOR."

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of "Capital" by Mr. James H. Sleigh, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay :—

Bombay, 12th November, 1898.

TO THE EDITOR OF "CAPITAL," CALCUTTA.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Mercator," in his letter from Folkestone, dated 30th September last, reviewing some of the evidence given before the Currency Committee in London, does the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur serious injustice in his criticism of the reply Mr. Arthur gave to Sir Henry Fowler's question No. 1735.

The question and answer run as follows :—"Now there is another point you have told us about—the high Bank rate. Has that rate been as high as the discount in the bazaar?—No, my experience is that the rate of discount in the Calcutta bazaar has not been so high as the Bank rate. During the recent period of stringency I know I had some bills to discount, and I went and asked the rates for discounting them, and I was quoted in the bazaar 8 per cent. I was quoted by the Bank of Bengal 13½ per cent. I did not discount the bills, but those are the quotations that were given to me."

"Mercator" writes :—"One can hardly understand a British merchant uttering such arrant nonsense. Why did not Mr. Arthur take bazaar money at 8 per cent, and lend it out at once at a handsome profit on undoubted security which he could certainly have done, and conferred a benefit upon some of his brother merchants who had great difficulty in getting money at any price ? I have had fifteen years' experience of intimate relations with all the native bankers in the Calcutta bazaar, and can confidently assert that with a tight money market the Marwari banker will not underbid the Bank of Bengal, for the very good reason that all his agencies up-country are taking money from the Bank of Bengal at full current rates. The Marwari, however, will, when discount rates are on the decline, lower his rates more rapidly than the Bank, but these forward rates, never exceeding 2 per cent. under bank rate, are only for his own community, the Marwari trader and banker, and not for the outsider, whether native or European. Mr. Arthur appears to be a very gullible person."

My experience, now extending over a period of thirty years in the closest contact with the Indian money market, both in native and European circles, entirely corroborates the statement which "Mercator" so vehemently denounces. Surely no one doubts the veracity of Mr. Arthur's statement, and that one instance of actual experience is worth more than the theoretic deductions of a thousand Mercators :

During the last export season, Shroff's sixty days sight bills were not obtainable over 8 per cent. discount except to a very limited extent at some of the produce marts up-country where there might be difficulty in laying down money. This was the rate then ruling in the native bazaar both in Bombay and Calcutta, and that, too, while the Exchange Banks were greedy to receive fixed deposits for short preiods at 9, 10, and even 11 per cent. per annum, and while the Presidency Banks were straining to meet the demands for loans at 12 and 13 per cent. per annum. But there is no singularity in these facts. The same peculiarity has shown itself over and over again during periods of financial pressure, and even at the present moment, while money is not by any means tight, there exists a difference of about 2 per cent. between the bazaar and the Presidency Bank's rates. I have ever found that when the official rate rose abnormally high the rate in the native market did not respond to the full extent, but generally stopped at 7 or 8 per cent., though the Presidency Bank's rate might rise to 10 or 12 per cent.

The explanation is simple ! The Shroff's who finance nearly the whole of the internal trade of India, rarely, if ever, discount European Paper and never purchase Foreign or Sterling bills. Neither do they lend money on Government Paper or similar securities, but confine their advances to the discount of "hoondees," to loans to cultivators, and against gold and silver bullion. The "hoondees" they purchase are for the most part those of traders, small and large, at rates of discount ranging from 9 to 25 per cent. per annum, but the "hoondees" they buy from and sell to each other, which are chiefly the traders' *hoondees* bearing the Shroff's own endorsements, rule the rates in the native bazaar, and are generally negotiated, during the busy season, at from 5 to 8 per cent. discount. They also discount their endorsements pretty largely with the Presidency Banks when rates are low and discontinue doing so when they rise above 6 per cent. They also speculate largely at times in Government Paper, especially during the off season, but rarely or ever hold it or lend on it.

Their aggregate financial resources is very great, which, with their high credit and the elasticity of their system, enables them in times of severe stringency not only to continue but to increase their support to the internal trade of the whole country without the assistance of the Banks or experiencing any necessity to materially raise their rates of interest. They possess great facilities, too, for laying down funds in the Presidency towns by calling for remittances from their numerous agencies established in every Exchange centre in India, and are able to do so at rates much more favourable than at the same time obtain in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

These are facts, and cannot, therefore, be disputed so far at all events as their absolute truth is concerned. Hence the peculiarity of differential rates of interest and discount in India, and had "Mercator" taken the trouble to make proper enquiry he would have found it an easy task to discover the why and the wherefore.

"Mercator's" deductions would unquestionably hold good when applied to most of the Bourses of Europe, but Bombay and Calcutta are not in Europe ! The Indian money markets possess very distinctive features and will probably retain them for many a year to come !

Mr. Allan Arthur, I know, is too shrewd and able a man of business to be ever likely to talk "arrant nonsense," or to say what is calculated to mislead.—Yours, &c., JAS. H. SLEIGH.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SANTRAMDAS KHUSHALRAI AND OTHERS.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, on behalf of Sevalram Ramrudhia Muldas, moved for an order for setting aside an order obtained by the Acting Official Assignee for the examination of his client in the matter of the insolvency regarding the mortgage of a house at Karachi. The learned counsel said that the court had no jurisdiction to order a person to be examined when the distance of the residence of the witness was over two hundred miles from the jurisdiction of the court. In this matter, the parties were all Karachi men, and the mortgage was executed there. His client was a permanent resident of Karachi ; where he had resided for the last 49 years. His client, however, had no objection to being examined by commission at Karachi.

Mr. Jardine, for a petitioning creditor, said that he had not received the notice of the application, and he was instructed to ask for a month's postponement of the examination of the witnesses.

The Clerk of the Court informed his lordship that another witness had sent in an application, saying that he was ill and unable to attend the court for his examination.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, had no objection to the adjournment being granted.

His lordship adjourned the hearing of the matter for a month to enable Mr. Lang's client to reply to the affidavit.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the Official Assignee, moved for a rule *nisi* calling upon the first insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt, in not obeying the order of the court made on the 28th of April last, whereby he was directed to produce his books of account of his Madras firm and to come down to Bombay to assist the Official Assignee generally. His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable a month hence.

RE DOSSA GOPAL.

Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Gandhy, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a rule calling upon the insolvent to write up his books of account and to forthwith proceed with the matter of his insolvency. His lordship granted the rule and made it returnable this day fortnight.

RE ABDUL KARIM AND ANOTHER.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted two months' adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi*, and leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE BALWANTSING LAKHMANSING.

On the motion of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE CHAND VALAD MANOO AND ANOTHER.

On the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges ;—Ganoo Kashinath Chatrya ; Eugene Griffs and Gilbert Griffs ; Harichand Govind and others ; Pootlaji Moongaji ; Jani woman and others ; Kashinath Dewji Patel ; Sheik Babookhan Sheik Hyderkhan ; Ramji Tanoo ; Sorabji Nassarwanji Dalal ; Raisey Dhana ; Suleman Ebrahim ; Hira Coorji and others ; Balaji Narayan ; Bajirao Bhasker, and Heerjee Keshavji and others.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Office yesterday afternoon, when there were present Mr. R. H. Vincent, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. G. W. Roughton, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Drs. Ismail Jan Mohomed, N. N. Katrak, Cowasji Hormusji, and A. G. Viegas.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee having gone through business of a routine character the budget estimates for the year 1899-1900 were laid on the table, the following being the introductory remarks of Mr. Harvey, the Acting Municipal Commissioner :—

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The income for the year is estimated at Rs. 83,15,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 79,95,000. The surplus of Rs. 3,20,000 thus obtained is nominal, inasmuch as the estimated income provides for collections during the year to the extent of Rs. 4,75,000, which on the 1st April, 1900, is required to be paid over to the City Improvement Trust.

Eliminating this factor, the anticipated income of the year may be put at Rs. 78,40,000. thus causing a deficit of Rs. 1,55,000, which it is proposed to meet by having recourse to the now very much reduced surplus cash balance of Rs. 5,00,000. Seeing that the expenditure budget which the Standing Committee are called upon to consider reaches the unprecedentedly high figure of Rs. 79,95,000, and that provision has to be made during the year for a payment approximating Rs. 4,75,000 to the City Improvement Trust, it cannot be matter for surprise that in order to preserve financial equilibrium, I find it necessary to propose that all the taxes be raised to their maximum. With the taxation at present imposed it would be possible to realize only Rs. 74,70,000 to meet an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 84,70,000, including the contribution to the City Improvement Trust. With the surplus cash balance reduced by over 8 lakhs owing to the transfer to the City Improvement Trust of the frontage lands acquired in Agripada and elsewhere from current revenues, and with the provision for the first time for a contribution amounting to 2 per cent. of the General Tax for the purposes of that body, financial equilibrium has been found possible, even with the increased taxation, only by means of the savings accruing in 1897-98 and 1898-99, by the transfer to capital account of all legitimate plague charges, and by reducing all demands to the minimum consistent with efficiency.

INCOME.

Eliminating the question of extra taxation and the charges for water to be levied in accordance with the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 1751 of the 3rd June 1898, the income for the year differs to no material extent from the budget estimate for 1898-99 and the actuals for 1897-98.

Extra taxation being necessary to meet the enhanced expenditure, I have provided for an increase of 3 per cent. in the General Tax and have raised the duty on grain from 4 annas to 6 annas per candy. The maximum taxation leviable under the Municipal Act of 1888 has thus been reched in all directions.

This fact, it must be admitted, renders it necessary that the utmost caution should be exercised in estimating the income derivable during the year under consideration, and while avoiding the anticipation of any undue depression in income, it is, I think, a very necessary precaution that a too sanguine view should not be taken of the receipts derivable from those sources of income which have been most affected by the calamity which has visited the City.

General Tax.—The following statement shows that an increase of Rs. 25,500 is anticipated in the income from General Tax over and above the increase, derivable from extra taxation :—

	1898-99	1899-1900	Increase
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Rate payers......	18,44,500	18,70,000	25,500
Government	1,04,000	1,04,000	.....
Port Trust	1,62,000	1,62,000	.....
Additional Tax of 3 per cent			
Ordinary Rate payers	.....	6,23,000	6,23,000
Government	.....	35,000	35,000
Port Trust	.....	51,000	51,000
	21,10,500	28,48,000	7,37,500

Wheel Tax and Tolls.—The decrease of Rs. 25,500 is almost entirely in the tax derived from private carriages and is based on the smaller collections realized in 1897-98 as also on the reduced recoveries being made during 1898-99.

Town Duties.—The increase of Rs. 130,000 is attributable to the rise in the rate of taxation on grain from 4 annas to the maximum of 6 annas per candy.

Receipts from Government for Tobacco Duty.—The decrease of Rs. 15,250 under this head is based on the figures furnished by the Collector of Customs. Looking at the actuals for 1896-97 and 1897-98 the estimate seems fair.

Water Tax.—A small increase is anticipated in the revenue to be derived from the public. The major portion of the increase is of the nature of a book entry.

Interest and Profit on Investments of Surplus Loan and other Balances.—The decrease of Rs. 15,000 under this head is the natural result of the further depletion of our surplus balances and the reduction of the loans to be raised in 1899-1,000 to the minimum.

EXPENDITURE.

With the heavy demands in connection with the Health Department, interest charges, and the contribution to the City Improvement Trust, it has been imperative to curtail the demands of executive officers to the very lowest limit.

Notwithstanding all reductions, the budget estimate for the year under consideration shows an increase of Rs. 3,61,000 on the estimate for the preceding year.

Eliminating the charge for water which has been introduced into the expenditure budget for the first time in full in accordance with the Standing Committee's Resolntion No. 1751 of the 3rd June 1898, the principal reductions that have been effected are as follows in round numbers :—

	Rs.
General Superintendence........................	24,000
Drainage Department	16,000
Water Works Department	50,000
Streets and Buildings Department	65,000
Total Rs.	1,55,000

The principal increases provided for are :—

		Rs.
1	Book entry for water supplied for various departmental purposes	2,52,000
2	Health Department excluding water per Item 1, aggregating Rs 60,000........................	84,000
3	Municipal debt	1,52,000
4	Pensions, gratuities, and compassionate allowances	10,000
5	Investment of interest realized on Sinking, &c., Funds........................	18,000
	Total Rs...	5,16,000

Most of the additions and reductions noted above do not seem to me to call for any special explanation here, as full reasons will be found in the details of the budget estimate for all variations from the estimate for 1898-99.

I have not found it possible to allow in full for the sum which the Standing Committee and the Corporation have sanctioned for the reorganization of the Health Department. Nor do I think such a course would be desirable. The sanitary organization of the City being in a transition stage, it seems to me that some time should be allowed for the gradual increase in staff that has been sanctioned, and that such increased staff should be engaged only when the exigencies of working have proved its necessity, and then only in so far as the financial position will permit. From the gross expenditure of the Public Health Department, I have accordingly deducted a sum of Rs. 1,40, 000 as representing approximately the saving which will require to be effected during the year in the total allotment proposed for sanitary purposes.

I would here bring to notice that in framing the estimate of expenditure in past years there has been a tendency on the part of executive officers to overrate their requirements for the year. In the budget which I now submit for the consideration of the Standing Committee my endeavour has been to frame an estimate of the expenditure to be incurred during 1899-1900, approximating as closely as possible to probable actuals. It is not the budget estimate for the preceding year, but the average of the actuals for the preceding three years, together with any disturbing factors in those averages, which has been taken as the guide for the preparation of the budget estimate for the year under consideration. I see no reason why, more especially at a time of financial pressure, the actual expenditure of past years should not be accepted as the criterion by which to gauge future outlay ; and though it is possible that transfers from one head to another may be more frequent than in the past, I trust the Standing Committee will agree with me that the results that may be looked for in making the actuals approximate more closely with the budget estimate will not only justify any additional labour in applying for transfers from one budget head to another, but will induce a better system of estimating than has existed in the past.

LOANS.

From the Loan Works Budget it will be seen that it is proposed to raise the following loans during the official year 1899-1900 :—

First, second and third instalments of the 25 Lakhs Loan	25	lakhs
Last instalment of 15 3-4 Lakhs Loan............	5 3-4	"
First and second instalments of the 19 1-4 Lakhs Loan	13 1-4	"
Plague Loan	20	"
Total Rs............	64	lakhs

These Loans will, it is anticipated, suffice to meet all expenditure properly debitable to Capital.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The estimated closing balance is Rs. 8,20,000 or Rs. 7,20,000 above the minimum required by law, thus :—

	Rs.
Opening balance	5,00,000
Income	83,15,000
	88,15,000
Less—Expenditure......	79,95,000
Closing balance...	8,20,000

Out of this balance a sum of Rs. 4,75,000 will have to be paid to the City Improvement Trust on the 1st of April, 1900, in accordance with Section 72 (1) of Bombay Act No. IV of 1898.

The budget will be considered in detail next week.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	17
	Chuckla	1	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	2	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	3	0	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	1	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	10
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	3	0	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	8
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	13
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Kapole & Lad Joint		1	
	Total	14	5	84
	Total plague deaths to date	31,973	28,140	
	Same date last year	21	6	94

POONA AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Sir,—In reference to your interesting criticism in yesterday's issue on the mortality in different localities in the Bombay Presidency you happened to remark that Poona has been free from plague, and yet in the last week, of which I can find a record, the mortality of Poona was over 40 per thousand, i.e., higher than that of Bombay with plague. What is the cause of this high mortality in Poona? Is it plague concealed?—Yours, &c.,

FACT.

PLAGUE AT GUNTAKAL.

Mr. M. Hammick, the Plague Commissioner, returned from Guntakal this morning. He reports that plague first made its appearance at Guntakal on the 4th ultimo, and that up to the present time there have been forty attacks of plague, of which thirty-five have proved fatal. During the last three days there have been no cases of plague at all. This is owing to the people being induced to leave their dwellings and go into the fields, while their houses in the village are being disinfected by sepoys of whom there are about 100 on the spot. The Commissioner hopes to be able to stamp out the plague at Guntakal at an early date. There has not been a single case of plague there for the last three days, and in Mullaguvulli, a place near Bellary, there has been no case of plague for the last nine days, while in Timmancheria, a village near Guntakal, there has been no case for the last three weeks. From these facts it is believed that the plague there is on the decline. There were two seizures at Guntakal on the 11th instant, one at Murthambakum, North Arcot, three at Jollarpett, of which one proved fatal, and two in the village of Thengullakota, Salem District.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

The following is the text of the Government resolution appointing the Plague Commission:—

Plague broke out in the City of Bombay during the rainy season of 1896 and has since visited all parts of the Bombay Presidency, the city of Calcutta, the district of Saharanpur in the North-Western Provinces, the districts of Jullunder and Hoshiapur in the Punjab, several districts of the Madras Presidency, the Hyderabad and Mysore States, the Sirohi State in the Rajputana Agency, and the Gwalior State in the Central India Agency. No efforts have been spared in devising and prosecuting measures to stay the epidemic, and the Government of India think that, although the plague has been widespread, these efforts have been attended in many respects with marked success.

2. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the time has now come when it is possible as well as most desirable to obtain reliable scientific opinion as to the manner in which the disease is communicated, the causes of the outbreaks in different parts of India, and the circumstances influencing their growth and decline. The facts connected with the outbreaks of the disease are still very obscure, and no such opportunity has risen—and it may be hoped that none will arise in the future—as now presents itself for their investigation. A number of interesting facts have already been collected and embodied in the different reports regarding the outbreak of the disease which has prevailed in India for the past two years; but there must be many valuable items of information to be ascertained from officers who have been employed on plague operations that have not been recorded in official reports; and there are also many circumstances connected with the outbreaks at different places which require to be locally examined by persons who can collate the facts and form conclusions which will be accepted by public as well as scientific opinion in respect of them.

The Government of India also regard it as very desirable that an authoritative scientific opinion should be obtained as to the value of prophylactic and therapeutic serum in dealing with plague.

3. The Governor General in Council has accordingly decided, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to appoint a Commission to inquire into the following questions:—

(1) the origin of the different outbreaks of plague;

(2) the manner in which the disease is communicated;

(3) the effects of curative serum; and

(4) the effects of preventive inoculation.

The object with which the Commission is appointed is to conduct an investigation of a scientific character, the results of which will be of the greatest interest and importance not only to the Government of India, but beyond the limits of the Indian Empire.

4. The President of the Commission will be Professor T. R. Fraser, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh. The Members of the Commission will be Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department; Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Professor of Pathology in the Army Medical School, Netley; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., a Senior Collector in the Bombay Presidency; and Dr. M. A. Ruffer of the Egyptian Sanitary Department. Mr. C. J. Hallifax, I.C.S., will be Secretary to the Commission.

5. The Commission will be formally constituted on the arrival of the members from England. They will first visit the city of Bombay and will probably then desire to make enquiries in the other parts of India in which plague is or has been prevalent. The Governor General in Council desires to leave the matter of method and procedure entirely to their discretion. The general conduct of the inquiry and the regulation of the course of business before the Commission will be entrusted to the President in communication with the members. The Commission through their Secretary acting under the instructions of the President will correspond direct with Local Governments and Administrations (including Political Officers in direct relation with the Government of India and Departments of the Government of India and with any local authorities with whom direct communications may be authorized by Local Governments and Administrations as a matter of convenience and in order to save time. It is requested that all communications or requisitions for information emanating from the Commission may be treated as urgent and complied with promptly, and that, in the event of the Commission visiting a Province, they may be afforded every facility for their inquiries.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 8st November:—

ENGINEER APPRENTICES.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, Land Revenue and Opium, Bombay, dated 12th October 1898, intimating that a proposal has been set on foot to allow L. C. Es. of the Bombay University, who have taken Mechanical Engineering as their optional subject, to compete for the 2nd Class Engineer's examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act; it has been decided that such persons shall be allowed to compete, provided they have undergone at least two years, practical training in a good workshop under European supervision and management, where boilers and engines are constantly being repaired, and as the Trustees' workshops come under that category, enquiring whether they would have any objection to employ such men in the event of their applying to be engaged as apprentices; adding that it has been decided that an L.C.E., who has undergone such training, should, before being allowed to compete for the examination, bring a certificate signed by the Head Official of the workshops where he has been employed, showing—(i) the period during which he has worked; (ii) the nature and quality of the work performed by him; (iii) that the work has been performed under European supervision and management. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 31st October 1898, reporting that he has no objection to allow a limited number of L.C. Es. of the Bombay University to work for two years in the Port Trust workshops in order to qualify for a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate, their rate of pay depending on the degree of skill they show, and whether their services are actually required, which will not in any case be greater than that of ordinary apprentices who start on four annas a day and rise to one rupee four annas. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 1st November 1898, expressing an opinion that not more than two L. C. Es. should be allowed to start work in a year.

Resolution.—The Collector of Customs may be informed that the Trustees will not object to the employment of L. C. Es. of the Bombay University as apprentices in their workshops, provided that the number be limited to two per annum for three years, the number being subject to revision at the expiry of that period; and that the pay shall be regulated as explained by the Engineer.

TENDERS.

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 2956—4, dated 4th November 1898, forwarding the following tenders for the supply of timber and iron for the year 1899, *viz*:—

	Rs	a	p
For Timber—			
Messrs Muncherji Dorabji and Co	47,368	8	0
" Alex, McKenzie and Son	48,481	10	0
" Sorabji Hormusji and Co	49,467	8	0
Mr Mahomedally Amir Saheb	51,241	4	0
For Iron—			
Messrs Moolji Haridas and Co	29,949	4	0
" Richardson and Cruddpas	31,087	10	0

saying as regards the tenders for timber that the lowest tender is that of Messrs. Muncherji Dorabji & Co., which is Rs. 1,113-2-0 lower than that of Messrs. A. McKenzie & Son, the next lowest, and Rs. 13,936-8-0 lower than the market rates, which were unusually high at the time of advertising; that Messrs. Muncherji Dorabji & Co., had this contract in the years 1886, 1889, 1892, 1893, 1896 and 1897, and gave satisfaction, and that as regards iron that of Messrs. Moolji Haridas & Co.'s tender is lower than that of Messrs Richardson & Cruddas by Rs. 417-8-0, and practically the same as the market rate current at the time of advertising; that Messrs Moolji Haridas & Co. and their predecessors, Messrs. Khimji Jeewa & Co, have successfully carried out this contract in 1887, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1895, 1896 and 1897.

Resolution.—The lowest tender in both cases should be accepted that is, the tender of Messrs Muncherji Dorabji & Co, for timber, and that of Messrs Moolji Haridas & Co for iron.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

	For week ending 4th November 1898.	Total from 1st April to 4th November 1898.	For week ending 4th November 1897.	Total from 1st April to 4th November 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	586	19	508
" piloted out of harbour	16	600	17	496
" transported	10	441	17	305
" attended to	0	53	4	79
" warped	2	43	0	29

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

RACES FOR SATURDAY NEXT, 19TH NOV.

Ship's boats H'cap Race—Open to all ship's boats *bona fide* attached to ships of H M's Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Marine and Mercantile Marine. To start at 3-15 p.m.

Course No. 8 viz from Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round Tucker Beacon, leaving marks to Port; round North Karanja Buoy both leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length of course 6-3 miles.

Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 3-30 p. m, Course No. 14, viz, from Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, round P and O. S N Company's 'B' Mooring Buoy (400 yards E of Cross Island) leaving both marks to Port; round middle Ground Buoy leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel. Length 5-8 miles.

Yachts H'cap Race—Open to all Club Yachts. To start at 3-45 p m, Course No 8 as above.

Entries for all the above races close at noon on Friday, 18th inst.

HIGH COURT.—November 17.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.

To speak to the minutes of the Decree.

257,93—Maganlal and Co—Manekchand Kapurchand Rachappa Virappa Karajgi—Dikshit and D—K J Mantri

652,97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadavaw vs Hargowandas Pranjeewandas and others—Ardeshir H and D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

233,98—Craigie L and O—Ferdinand Mulhens vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir H and D

630,97—Ardashir H and D—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs The Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and another—Craigie L and O—Part heard

662,97—Maganlal and R—Dalsukbhai Foolchand and another vs Sha Haridas Chapecy—Shamrao P

437,95—Daphtary and F—Sadashiv Anunt Dalvi and others vs Vishwanath Damodhur and others—Little and Co, Smetham B and Noble

105,98—Balkrishna V N K—Javerbai vs Shamjeebhai Akha—K D Shroff

117,98—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H

501,97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee Karimbux vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M

To Vary Commissioners' Report.

662,94—Hiralal M and M—Suratvahu alias Kubli vs Ranchod das Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

To speak to the minutes of order.

970—Payne G and S—Merali Chinoy vs Khetsidas Luchminarayen and others—Hiralal M and M

Commercial Cause.

562,98—Craigie L and O—William Donald Ryric and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hajee Shaban and another

275,98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sidruthrai Soojonrai—Hiralal M and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey vs Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor and another

233,94—Bhaishunker and K—Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia vs Navivahoo and others—Edgelow G and W

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

798,348,91—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Goswami Shri Ghirdarji Maharaj—Khunderao and S

Postponed Long Cause.

717,97—Nanu and H—The Manmar Mafg Co. Ld vs Mooljee Jivraj and others—Payne G and S, Manshuklal D and J and Pestonjee R and K

For further directions on Commissioners report and cost.

688,96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Husonbhoy Muljee and another—Dikshit and D

273,97—Captain and V—Sittaram Sawba and another vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co, Ld—Dikshit and D

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—November 15.

10 p.m.	79·2

WEDNESDAY—November 16.

6 a.m.	77·0
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	87·3
4 p.m.	86·6

It is stated by the same journal that the new scheme for regulating military service in Finland and assimilating the present law in the Grand Duchy to the Imperial Russian laws on the subject will be submitted to an extraordinary meeting of the Finnish Diet, which is to be summoned for January 19 next, with a view to disciding as to what extent the execution of the scheme is compatible with existing local conditions in Finland. The scheme, having the character of a general Imperial law, has also to be laid before the Council of the Empire. The official journal adds that the proposed reform, if carried out, will not only establish an organised connection between the Finnish troops and the Russian Army, but will also constitute an important step towards the amalgamation of the civil Government of the Finnish border territories with that of Russia.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FLEETS.

HOW DISTRIBUTED.

THE CHANNEL AND MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRONS.

There is probably no European country which better prepared than England at this moment to bear the first shock of war. Steady work in our dockyards and the building slips of private firms has placed us far ahead of any other Power in all that goes to form the material strength of a navy and at least equal to any probable combination that might be brought against us, and our main squadrons could not be better placed for strategic movements than they are now.

It has long been the claim of our naval authorities that we need not recall a single ship from any foreign station to meet the most serious emergency that could possibly arise near home, or at any rate, that is the position they have aimed at attaining, and with some success. We may, therefore, leave the China, Pacific, East India, North America and West Africa squadrons out of consideration for the present and deal with the situation as it is in European waters simply, seeing that elsewhere the supremacy of British power at sea at this moment can hardly be questioned.

In the Mediterranean and English Channel the forces of Great Britain and her possible enemies may seem at first sight more equal; but after taking into account all the ships they could possibly bring into line of battle, it becomes obvious that there is a very decided advantage on our side. Our weakest point is the distribution of ships in

THE MEDITERRANEAN,

because there the other maritime Powers are strongest. In all probability, however, the balance in our favour against the most likely combination of foes could be restored long before they would have a chance of joining hands. We hold the sea-lines of communication at present, and should do our utmost to maintain a very firm grip of them.

For this purpose our Channel Fleet, though away from home on a peaceful cruise, is just now very well placed. Let the reader glance at a map of Europe, and he will see Arosa Bay near Cape Finisterre, the north-west promontory of Spain. There Admiral Sir H. F. Stephenson has under his command the Majestic, Magnificent, Mars, Hannibal, Jupiter, and Prince George—all first-class battleships of the latest and most formidable type, with the Repulse and Resolution only a little less powerful. His cruisers are the Blake, Arrogant, Furious, and Pelorus, while the Diadem, one of our latest productions, will probably join him in a few days. Incidentally it may be noted that Admiral Stephenson has a brilliant record of war services, dating from the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, where he landed with the Naval Brigade, and a great reputation for skilful seamanship. With such a fleet on the Biscayan coast be would be in a position to intercept any squadron that might be sent from the north-west of France to reinforce the Toulon fleet.

IN THE UNHAPPY EVENT OF HOSTILITIES

breaking out now France would be able to despatch from Brest six first-class battleships and four cruisers. Torpedo boats could not be depended upon to keep the sea, and would only count therefore in defensive operations. Assuming for a moment the possibility that Russia might make common cause with France against us, she could only help the Brest squadron by sending ships from the Baltic, and we could readily mobilise enough ships from our first reserve to prevent a junction of foes in the English Channel. Near Brest accordingly the first blow would probably have to be struck by Admiral Stephenson, and the opposing forces may be tabulated thus:

English.	French.
Eight Battleships.	Six Battleships.
Five Cruisers.	Four Cruisers.

The French ships are not in many respects so well found as our own, nor can they be reckoned so formidable ship for ship. It is unlikely that they would accept battle at a disadvantage, and therefore the prospect of a blockade or bombardment of Brest would have to be faced. The torpedo boats on the defending side would come into play, but they in turn might be held in check by our destroyers, of which we have a formidable flotilla, and for which an advantageous base would probably have been secured by that time.

Turning away from English waters, we have to consider what the position of our fleet in the Mediterranean would be if hostilities were to break out suddenly. Its distribution changes so frequently that it is impossible to say how many ships may be at a certain point on any particular day, and though such a statement might be set forth with approximate accuracy, it would not profit anybody much, because the Admiral will be certain to have taken measures for concentration at the point of greatest strategic importance if he thinks there is a chance that hostilities may begin. Premising that the advantage in point of immediate mobility rests with him because his ships are always ready for sea, we may again tabulate the most material elements on each side:

MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS.

English.	French.
10 First class Battleships	7 First class Battleships
1 Torpedo Ram	9 Cruisers
2 First class Cruisers	26 Torpedo Boats
5 Second class Cruisers	In Reserve.
2 Third class Cruisers	3 First class Battleships
5 Topedo Gunboats	7 Second class Battleships (not manned)
5 Destroyers	4 Cruisers
At Gibraltar	
1 Coast Defence Ironclad	
7 Torpedo Boats	

The French Reserve Squadron at Toulon is formidable, but not immediately ready for mobilisation. The three first-class battleships included in that list have crews on board, but only for training in gunnery, and they would, therefore, have to be drafted to make the number for complements of other ships. You cannot form a crew of gunners alone in three days. And a training ship of any kind is hardly fit to take her place in line of battle without some preparation. Therefore as things stand at present the British Fleet in the Mediterranean would be quite able to hold its own unless Russia were to join with France against us. In that case six battleships, not all formidable, might be sent from the Black Sea to co operate with Admiral Fournier's Toulon Fleet. But in that event also Admiral Stephenson might detach some of his battleships to reinforce our Mediterranean Squadron. It should be remembered, however, that Admiral Sir John Hopkins, who commands in the Mediterranean, has a strategic advantage that would neutralise even a preponderance of numbers arrayed against him. The French have

SEVERAL POINTS TO DEFEND

and the choice of attack would rest with him, seeing that his battleships have a marked superiority in speed. His fighting line consists of the Cæsar and Illustrious (sister ships to the Majestic), Empress of India, Hood, Ramilies, Revenge, Royal Oak and Royal Sovereign, all of one class; the Anson and the Camperdown, which are of an older type, but still powerful, especially in their main armament, and capable of steaming fast. The cruisers, torpedo gunboats and destroyers are also excellent of their kinds. Seven of these battleships are now at Malta with four or five cruisers, some catchers and destroyers, besides a flotilla of first-class torpedo boats not included in the above list. Sir John Hopkins has for his second in command Rear Admiral Gerald Noel—one of the ablest officers of the younger school—whose division, or at least a considerable portion of it, is now at Crete; but all might be brought together under the Commander-in-chief's flag at short notice. It will be seen that Admiral Hopkins has no reserve squadron, but it would not be difficult to send him one from our vast resources.

France and Russia combined have nothing to compare with our First Reserve and Coastguard Fleets, to say nothing of the swift cruisers in great numbers that only need crews. In all other respects most of them are ready for sea, and the men could soon be got together if wanted. The Reserve ships which are already in an organized squadron could be fully equipped and ready for sea in less than two days. It would then consist of the following:

ENGLAND'S RESERVE SQUADRON.

11 Battleships
5 First-class Cruisers
12 Second-class Cruisers
8 Torpedo Gunboats
20 Destroyers

In addition to these we have on Coastguard service or laid up for a time out of commission:

18 Battleships
7 Coast Defence Armoured Vessels
17 First-class Cruisers
29 Second-class Cruisers
16 Third-class Cruisers
30 Torpedo-boat Destroyers and Sea-going Torpedo boats.

Many of the battleships in this list are very powerful ironclads, equal as mere fighting machines to the best in any navy; while some only want breech-loading guns of the most approved type to bring them up to that standard. Barbette ships like the Howe, Nile, Collingwood, Benbow, Rodney, and Trafalgar, and the turret ship Sans Pareil, only remaining one of her class, would be quite good enough for the first line of battle but that we have so many better.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

AN OLD MADRAS INCIDENT.

"On the 9th May, 1798, at Madras, Captain G. C. G Pitman of the Engineers, sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his amiable qualities and liberal accomplishments were well known and adequately estimated. He fell prematurely, neither pressed with the weight of years, nor the accumulation of infirmities. The disorder which hastened on his dissolution, is said to have been increased by an excessive sensibility, of which we lament the effect, though we cannot but revere the cause."

With what pride must the writer have read over to himself these sentences with their ponderous Latin words, and carefully balanced clauses! Might not the great Dr. Johnson himself have written them? How quaintly they read to our ears! Yet they did not appear strange then. For a hundred years ago all notices of this kind were written in exaggerated Johnsonese, as inscriptions on tombstones of the period can testify. No doubt this particular one was vastly admired for its sonorous periods, as well as for the neatness of its expression. How far, too, have we travelled from the men of these days in sentiment. Men did not hide their feelings under a mask then, as they do now. To be a victim to "excessive sensibility" would not excite in them a sense of the ridiculous. While they "lamented the effect" they "revered the cause." But I have not dragged you up, O! Captain Pitman, from oblivion after so many years to make of you a jest, nor to point a moral. It is but to

PONDER OVER YOUR UNUSUAL FATE.

Who was she that could inspire such a passion in your breast? She was no factor's wife grown stout and coarse with high living, and something unrefined from long absence from England. The lazy self-indulgent life of India had not yet blunted her finer sensibilities. No, she was some young girl, fresh from an English home brought out by the big East Indiaman that had a few months before deposited at Madras its consignment of good things from the old country, including a bevy of young marriageable maidens. Was she attracted by your handsome face, so that she drew you on, only to throw you over for the rich and portly Civilian who had but last rains buried his first partner? That she was young and beautiful is certain, whether yours was a hopeless passion from the first, or whether she jilted you. What of her? Did she live to go home a middle-aged matron blowzed with high feeding, and chloric from over much indulgence in hot curries: or does she sleep in the old graveyard, not far from the victim of her charms? Be sure in that case that her husband did not forget to raise above her a

MIGHTY PYRAMID OF BRICK,

with a marble tablet let in to the face of it, for which the gentlemen at the time famed for his skill in that kind of literature was hired to compose a fitting epitaph setting forth her many and excessive virtues, in language not unlike that which had been employed to celebrate the memory of her ill-fated admirer. If so, there is nothing now but a mouldering pile to mark the spot where she lies. "Grave stones tell truth scarce forty years" say Sir Thomas Browne, and her pyramid, "doting with" age, hath forgotten her name these many years.

In the same register there is a notice of the death of another Officer which vividly recalls the customs of the last century and shows how far we have travelled from our ancestors in manners as well as sentiment. It runs: "At Arnee in the Carnatic Colonel H. Ashton, Commanding His Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot. He died in consequence of a wound which he received in an unfortunate duel with a brother Officer. He was a man well-known in the first circles of fashion in England, the friend and companion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom he had been recommended by the generosity of his heart, no less than by the elegance and urbanity of his manners. "What could be more sadly tragic! The friend and companion of that magnificent "buck" the Prince of Wales, dying at Arnee in the Carnatic under such circumstances as these. What a contrast between the final scene in Southern India, and the splendid entertainments of the "first circles of fashion" in England—between the elegant dandy frequenting

CARD PARTIES, COCK-PITS AND DRINKING BOUTS

with the wild and dissolute young prince, and the man, dying far away from civilisation, delirious with the heat, the pain, and the discomfort attendant, then even more than now, upon sickness in the tropics. What a lesson for the moralist this! But who would wish to use the sad story of this poor Colonel after so long a time for any such purpose? Let us be content to believe that being a soldier and a gentleman, he felt it incumbent upon him, according to the custom of those days, to "go out" to meet his death by duel on that morning a hundred years ago.

It must have been a curious sight this duel, with its Indian surroundings. Imagine what an impression it must have made upon the natives of the locality. For though we may be sure that some retired spot was carefully selected, and that it took place in the early morning, a casual cultivator or two must by then have been passing on his way to work and stopped to wonder at the sight of two sahibs quietly and without fuss trying to kill each other, while a few others stood by, grave and silently watching the issue. Think of the tale which they had to tell in the village on their return from work to their fellows over the evening "hookah" and the comments made thereon. Much in the life of these white sahibs was incomprehensible to the simple Indian villagers, but their method of settling a dispute was the strangest thing of all. And to us, too, after the lapse of a century does it not also appear strange.—F. in the *Pioneer*.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

Apropos of your collection of "English as she is wrote" (writes a correspondent to the "Westminster Gazette"), I must, before it is too late, put on record one gem. In a German-English paper published in a South German town, I read last year the following astonishing announcement.

The Bishop of Rochester has departed for America pursued by Mrs. Talbot.

"Pursued," of course, in this connection="accompanied." At the Arsenal at Venice the following notice may be seen:—

Open from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. except on Sundays and festivious days.

"Festivious" is an adjective worth cherishing.

But some of the most delightful examples of "birds eye" views of the English language are to be found in an advertisement circular issued many years ago by a M. Hercelle-Leruste describing the advantages of an invention for the fittings of a bath-room.

SYSTEM HERCELLE LERUSTE

Breveted unwarranted of the Government in French and abroad

is the title, and amongst the details we find

FOOTBATH, SITTING BATH, BIDETS
And any one else bath

Heating itself in a minute without which smoke spread itself over room, thing which has never existed. The circular begins:

Mister.

I have just to obtain a patent for installation of a dressing room, of a baths room and showers baths room collected which are of one style very curious and which collect all possible comfort

By turning three cocks gas, water, electricity great like small, day and night, and without any preparation, you have ten litres of hot water by a minute, to wash one's self, to shave one's olf, take a footbath, a sitting bath or a bath for children &c. As well as clean the apartments or awy other necessity.

In less than thirty-five minute, we obtain a great bath having shirt or forty degrees in a zinc bath, without steam vapour or smell be sheld in room by maintauring the desired degree of heat.

Being in bath, cold is not felt at the submerged place.

We undress one's self and dress one's self afresh without to be seen of some persons that are in this room.

We can dress one's self in bath without to ful col even, to be served in this room egally without be seen, thing which has never existed. Being there for bath or something elser being undressed and having forgotten of linen or any one else, you ask them without any inconvenience, with the speaking trumpet, these objects come to you you take them, and nobody seen you.

We can also comb out on's sef to curl one'sef take some showers, baths, warm linen and food even as this room there is not any inconvenience to inter tehre being dressed in his Sunday clothes, to divest one's self and to put again his clothes which will havo taken away humidity neither smell we can see one's self in a looking glass which well be not tarnished.

But this does not exhaust all the advantages of this wonderful Hercelle-Leruste system, for, in addition to being able to comb and curl one's self and, when you have forgotten your linen "or any one else," for your things to come to you with a speaking tube and "nobody seen you:"

Some small special machinery will serve to give light, to warm your drink as well as yours curling irons. H is a room serving for children, great persons, in all moments. One can clean one's self there, to dress one's self there, dress one's self hair there, curl of itself there, without any body may know the thing that you have made. A machinery of my invention, will permit at the person of all the ages, to make some thowers baths this appratus, is so as to use specially to evite at the children the bad sore throat the colds.

The ceiling will make be decorated; the walls garnished with some tapistry according to tast, any painting will be not divercorated for humidity neither steam vapour and you will obtain simplicity and mark which have not can be obtained still to-day et will be the more fine and comfort room of your house; any pipe is visible, thing extraordinary.

In a word it is the more necessary, the most complete "and the least expensive of all the bathing rooms, showers baths room, and dressing rooms in a same room since previously, it was necessary at least two rooms and for all that it is impossible to obtain."

Everyone will agree that these advantages are such as "have not can be obtained" in a "same room" "since previously," and the same applies to this example of "English as she is wrote."

AT THE AGE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

THE SECRET OF YEARS AND HAPPINESS.

The oldest man in this city (writes a Vienna correspondent) has lately been keeping his one hundred and eleventh birthday, and I went to see him. He is not at all a mummy, but, on the contrary, hale and hearty. He was seated in an armchair at the top of his table, eating a frugal meal and drinking a small bottle of beer, without anybody's help; polite, intelligent, with the manners of a gentleman, a pleasant, cheery voice, that sometimes gobbled up a few words so that they became unintelligible, but on the alert to see whether his visitor's expression showed that he had been understood. I had taken with me a young relation, a pretty girl, who was half afraid and half anxious to see the prodigy, and it was to her that he took in the most charming manner.

After civilities had been exchanged and we sat at either side of him, he asked the young girl's name, called her by it, locked her hand in both his, and that is how he sat out the two hours our visit lasted, turning the coversation so that from time to time he could edge in a little compliment for the pretty visitors, and having a repartee ready whenever she teased him. During the whole visit the old man's wife, a sprightly young thing of just seventy-six, never sat down, but danced attendance upon us all, and made the old man impatient by trying to explain to us what he said, a task he enjoyed accomplishing for himself. "He is just a little bit deaf," the old lady said, but the words were scarcely out of her mouth when he said very softly, "She thinks so because sometimes I turn a deaf ear to her grumblings."

I need not say that the two are in humble life—the reader has guessed as much from the manner in which they laid open their dwelling, their circumstances, and their hearts to a casual visitor, merely because he had a kind word to say to them. The old man was

BORN IN 1787.

Just think what that means! He was six years old when Louis XIV. was beheaded, eighteen when the Battle of Trafalgar was fought, fifty when Queen Victoria ascended the throne, nearly sixty when the Revolution of 1848 changed the face of his fatherland. And here he is still, able to enjoy a glass of beer, bright-eyed enough to enjoy beauty, and ready to laugh at the nonsense of a girl.

The house in which he and his wife occupy a two-windowed room and tiny dark kitchen belongs to the Jewish community of Vienna, which houses its poor in its three storeys, and a large room is set apart for daily prayers. In the warm weather he attends both prayer meetings in this little church.

I asked him how he spent his days—had he anybody to read to him or chat with him, but he could not answer before the old woman had put her tongue in with a grievance. "He sleeps a good deal in the day," she said, "and at night he is as wideawake as a lark, and keeps me from sleeping, gets up from his bed, and sits on the sofa for hours talking softly to himself, and I listen and listen, and can't get to sleep again." "What does he say to himself?" I asked, struck at the idea that this living century communed with himself. "Old stories," she said, indifferently, "things he does not remember in the day time."

On being asked how he lived in his young days he said: I always worked hard and felt hungry after my work. Butcher's meat wasn't so dear then as it is now, and I always had two pounds at a meal and a pint of light Hungarian wine. I

GOT DRUNK TWICE

in my life, once through my own fault and once through the fault of others, and I was so dreadfully ill afterwards each time that it was not difficult to keep sober with that remembrance on my mind." "And I suppose you liked pretty girls when you were young?" I ventured to ask. His eyes shone bright as he answered, "Yes, I liked them when I was young, and when middle aged, and I like them still, now I am so old," Here he deliberately stroked my young companion's cheek, then he added slowly, "All the mischief I was ever in always had a pretty girl at the bottom of it."

In his case great age is not hereditary—his father died at fifty-four, when the century was in its teens, and he cannot remember him; the grandfather lived to seventy; but a brother died only a few years ago, aged one hundred and three. Yes, and he could read and write to the last. To prove that he could still read too, he told the wife to bring his Prayer Book, which I opened and from which he read me a passage with that strange old-world sing-song of the synagogue. He turned to another page where a corner was turned down, and with just the vestige of solemn intonation he read what I felt to be an invocation. When he had finished he laid his hand very tenderly on mine, and said, "That is a prayer for health and long life for Jews and Christians alike—for all men." He had read without spectacles, without putting the book either close to or far from his eyes, as old people are wont to; but he had pointed to the quaint characters with his left forefinger beginning on the left side always. Fancy a cunning which had been taught to him before the century which, now at an end, was born, and lasting those bright old eyes to this day! Is it not a marvel?

He likes to speak in deep gratitude of the many friends who send him

KIND MESSAGES AND GENEROUS GIFTS

since the newspapers have called notice to him. "It is God sends me these people in my old age," he says, "because whatever I was, and wherever I was, I never shut my door to those who asked me to help them, and when I could not give much I gave little, but I never said quite 'No'." For fear of tiring him, yet anxious not to forget a question, we kept silence for a time, and he looked at us in turns with the placid patience of old age; then all at once he said something that our conversation must have stirred up, and the words came as out of a dream, "Everybody always liked me—that made me happy; and the pretty girls were always fonder of me than of others."

What did he think was the chief cause of his happy old age? I asked at last. "Oh, I know exactly," he answered with a bright twinkle in his eye. "I never worried and I never grieved. I worked until I was tired and then slept in unbroken rest until it was time to work again. It is those who sit brooding over their misfortunes who grow old before their time, and a whole night's sorrowing has never put a copper in any man's pocket or made a misfortune lighter to bear." That is the Alpha and Omega of his philosophy.

He likes visitors, and when we rose to go he made us promise to return. He would not give my young companion leave to go before she had paid the penalty of a kiss. Then he took my hand between both his, and said, "I am wishing you health and happiness, a light heart, and a life as long as mine."

It seemed a very valuable blessing pronounced by the lips of that patriarch among men.

THE PLAGUE IN VIENNA.

PROFESSIONAL VIEW.

It is possible, and, indeed, we think it is probable, that the unfortunate outbreak of plague which has taken place at the pathological institute in Vienna may be a mere flash in the pan, and may lead to no widespread manifestation of the disease. Still, Vienna is so near at hand, is the centre of so large a system of railway communication, and is thus in touch with so vast a population whose social and sanitary surroundings are by no means such as to render them immune to the ravages of the disease if it were once to take root among them, that we cannot but look with some anxiety at what is going on in the Austrian capital. . . . . Under such circumstances it is of the greatest importance that we should understand from the beginning what are our real protectives against plague, and should nerve ourselves against the popular outcry for quarantine, which would almost certainly arise if the disease became established close at hand. A study of the plague measures which have been current in the affected districts in India, of the extraordinary disturbances to which all trades have been subjected, and of the incredible interferences with liberty which have been enforced wherever the attempt has been made to control the spread of the disease is sufficient to convince anyone of the inapplicability of such measures in his country like England. We must not be too sure, however, that the demand would not be made. The United States are held up before us as a model of all that is progressive and intelligent, yet the absurdities which were committed only last year in the Southern States under the influence of the scare about yellow fever were such as are almost incredible in a people of the same race and possessed of the same knowledge as ourselves. When we thing of Tommy Atkins going, shovel in hand, into the plague dens of Hongkong and passing through the danger, not unscathed, perhaps, but still with but small loss, and when we think of the English nurses and the English medical men who during the height of the Indian epidemic were constantly mixed up with plague, and only in a few instances became affected, we see that direct infection is but one among many factors in the etiology of the disease. It may be that the virus which was in use at Vienna was peculiarly intense, but the teaching of all previous experience is to the effect that the real preventives of plague are cleanliness, fresh air, and good food. Plague is to be fought in the slums; not, however, by the segregation of vast crowds of suspects, but by the immediate removal of those actually affected, by the free use of the scrubbing-brush, and by the amelioration of the condition of those who dwell in these places.—*The Hospital.*

THE RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY.

SOME EPISCOPAL OPINIONS.

The Bishop of Llandaff in opening his Diocesan Conference on October 6 referred at some length to the question of excessive Ritual, "a subject," he said, "for some time seldom absent from my thoughts. There could be no doubt that doctrines were taught and ceremonies observed in some churches of the diocese, as elsewhere, which were either forbidden by or contrary to the spirit of the Prayer Book and Articles to which every incumbent and curate had solemnly declared his assent. It was the Bishop's duty to see that those irregularities were discontinued but how shall he best discharge his responsibilities so as to vindicate the true position of the Church and restore to her peace and tranquility? The Church to which we belong is wisely comprehensive. While demanding from her members, clergy and laity alike, belief in her ancient creeds, and from her clergy the observance of certain definite regulations, she tolerates a wide divergence of practice with respect to the manner of conducting her worship; and also with regard to her teaching where the essentials of the faith are not denied. And it is not easy for a Bishop to draw the line in matters of this kind; beyond which, either on the side of excess or defect it is his duty to exercise his authority coercively or prohibitively. To show that this is no imaginary difficulty, I may refer to a recent utterance of the Archbishop of York, speaking not for himself alone, but giving expression to a widely-held opinion, That there is need of a body of experts to whom questions of special difficulty or requiring additional research might be with advantage referred." Then I cannot forget that the men who are charged with these offences are godly, self-denying men, men who are devoting their whole lives to the work of bringing souls to Christ, many of them with little or no present remuneration, and but slight prospect of future temporal reward. And I am loth to believe that they are wilfully and intentionally disloyal. Then, as Bishop, I have to remember that if

THERE HAVE BEEN IN THE PAST AND STILL ARE EXCESSES

on the one side with respect to teaching and ritual observances, there have been and are defects on the other hardly less to be deplored. Once more I cannot forget that it is to the school to which those who are now accused belong that the beauty, the warmth, and the heartiness of the worship which during the last fifty years has been increasingly gladdening our hearts is mainly due. They must be treated with tenderness, sympathy, and considerateness, and with a ready ear to listen to all they have to say in defence of their position."

Speaking at the Exeter Diocesan Conference yesterday, the Bishop of Exeter referred to the planting and progressive growth of Roman doctrine and Roman ritual in some parts of our beloved fatherland. He doubted whether they could find twenty among the eight hundred clergymen of the diocese who during the last ten years had drawn or would fain draw nearer Rome, and of the Church laymen he doubted whether they could find two in a thousand who would not cleave with reverent trust and attachment to their Prayer Book as it stood, and as it has stood for more than three centuries. His lordship proceeded—Still, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are some among our ranks who have

TRANSGRESSED THE LIMITS OF THE DOCTRINE AND DISCIPLINE

of England's Church, and there have been many animadversions cast upon us as English bishops for not attempting to stop summarily any such Romanish teaching and practices by appealing to the law. But when experience has proved that legal proceedings have in many cases only aggravated the evil, it surely becomes us to ask. Is there not a more excellent way? I believe our truest and strongest defence against the deadly snares of Rome is the inspired Word of God.

The Bishop of Ripon, presiding at a Church Conference in Leeds, yesterday afternoon, said they must all feel that the present was a critical time in the history of the Church, and that a spirit had been evoked which might, if unchecked by firmness, good sense, honesty, and charity, prove desastrous to the growth of the religious spirit of the Church and the nation. He confessed that when he though of some of the utterances which they had heard of late, his heart failed, but, as they indicated a spirit which ought to be far away from the atmosphere of any communion which claimed to be the home of Christian spirit it would be their duty to watch over the growth of the so called religious conscience.

The Bishop of St. Asaph at his visitation in his cathedral, said the Church must not be called upon to court-martial the few who stepped too fast and too wildly, and to leave unnoticed those who stepped too slowly or scarcely at all. He deprecated rigid uniformity in ritual. The way to edification was liberty, not licence—freedom, not arbitrariness. He spoke of the danger of being swept off one's legs by a torrent of clamour from both extremes. Advanced men could not be dealt with in the Courts or the Press, but quietly and privately by mutual counsel and appeals to reason and obedience. He did not believe in the language of panic or threat as to Disestablishment, and a crisis was only spoken of when the Church was alive and active.

THE MESSAGE OF THE SPEAR.

Away back in the year 54 B. C.—1,948 years ago—a little detatchment of Roman soldiers was besieged by a host of Gauls at Charleroi, in the north of what is now called France. Believing that no help could possibly reach them, the Romans expected to fight until they were all stricken down. One day a short spear came whizzing over the ramparts and stuck in one of the wooden towers. Nobody paid any attention to it at first. They just went on slaughtering Gauls and getting slaughtered themselves. At length an officer saw something fluttering from that spear. It proved to be a note from Julius Cæsar—written in Greek. He said he was on his way with an army to relieve the garrison. That note had been there, unheeded for several days. In due time Cæsar came and made short work of the Gauls.

That people should suffer and struggle hopelessly when help is near at hand is sad to think of, but they must *know* of the coming help before they can draw courage from it. Take the torments and dangers of disease for example. We fight them with all the weapons we have. Sometimes we hit on the right thing, and more often we don't, "even when it is as close as the spear in the tower was to the exhausted garrison."

If Mr. Robert Lavis, postmaster at High Ham, Langport, Somerset, could have found a remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaint he certainly would not have suffered from it, as he did, for twenty years. Why that is more than half an average lifetime. A single day of illness is always long enough, goodness knows. But fancy such an experience stretching itself into weeks, months, and years? Common enough. Yes, dreadfully common. So is poverty; but does that fact reconcile anybody to either? Mr Lavis is not a man to sit tamely down and brood over a misfortune. Besides being postmaster he is a grocer, with work enough to keep him busy. Under what difficulties this work was done he tells us in a letter dated Nov. 8th, 1893.

"I had a bad taste in the mouth," he says, "particularly in the morning, and my mouth was dry, and I spat up thick, tenacious phlegm. After eating even the simplest food I had great pain in the chest and around the heart. I suffered greatly from sick-headache and giddiness, and if I exercised much, I got out of breath."

(This was asthma, caused by the stupefying action of foul blood upon the nerves that move the lungs; the impurities in the blood having come from the festering mass of undigested food in the stomach. The heart trouble, the sick headache, and the giddiness, were symptoms of the same thing.)

"As the time went on," continues Mr. Lavis, "I became very low, weak, and mentally discouraged and depressed."

(A doctor, writing about this case for a learned medical journal, would use many tough Latin words, but he would not make the facts as plain as Mr. Lavis himself has made them. Naturally a man who can eat but little—which little mostly rots in his stomach—will lose flesh and strength and come to be of small use to himself or to any one else. We can all see that even by candle light.)

"I tried many medicines," he says finally "but they did me no real good. At last I heard of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and used it. I am happy to tell you that it soon relieved and cured me. Whenever I feel a sign of my old ailment I resort to the Syrup at once, and the disease gets no further hold upon me. Publish my statement if you like and believe me yours, &c., (Signed) Robert Lavis."

The Roman soldiers left Cæsar's message unregarded for days. It was written on parchment fluttered from a spear, as I have said. But, see! We live in the age of print. Are you ill and in pain as Mr. Lavis was? Every newspaper, every magazine, almost all the publications your eye falls on, contains accounts of what Mother Seigel Syrup has done and daily does, for those who suffer. Read the messages, *This* is one; and having read it you know where to look for help.

At the end of last month there was launched from the yard of the Ateliers de la Gironde at Bordeaux the Bulgarian despatch boat Nadiejda, a vessel of 715 tons, 199ft. 10in. long, with 27ft. 6in. beam, and 11ft. 6in. extreme draught. The quick-firing guns, which are of the Schneider-Canet system from Creusot, are to be sent to Varna, where they will be mounted. There are two of 3.9in. for the sponsons, two of 2.5in., and three of 1·8in., and the vessel has two Whitehead torpedo-tubes on turntables. Two Creusot triple-expansion vertical engines, supplied by Lagrafel and d'Allest boilers, developing 2,600 horse power, are to give a contract speed of seventeen knots. The official trials have begun, however, and a speed of nearly nineteen knots has been attained.

WRITERS AND READERS.

IT is generally known that Mr. Justin McCarthy was on terms of intimate friendship with John Bright. In his autobiography he will give a long account of this intercourse, with anecdotes of Bright. He will also publish, with the consent of Mr. John A. Bright, the many interesting letters which he received from the Tribune. Mr. McCarthy, who is still at the seaside, has almost finished the first volume of the autobiograhy.

A monograph on Edward Gibbon Wakefield, in Mr. Fisher Unwin's Builders of the Empire Series, will appear at once. It is by Dr. Garnett. The Wakefield system of colonisation excited a good deal of controversy. Its most active application was to New Zealand and South Australia. Certainly, it was a notable experiment, and its author a very interesting man. That might be judged from the act, mentioned by Dr. Garnette that Wakefield eloped with the lady who afterwards became his wife. The book has a portrait, also a letter from Lord Norton, who knew Wakefield intimately.

Something has already been heard of the Twentieth Century New Testament—an interesting venture. The first part consisting of the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, will be ready in a few days. The Twentieth Century New Testament is the work of a company of scholars belonging to several denominations, and living in various parts of the country. They have been engaged upon the making of the translation for several years. The version claims to present the meaning of the original by the sole use of modern phraseology, so that the unlearned may the better understand.

John Blackwood, the leading figure in the coming volume of the Blackwood Annals, was a great golfer. One reason why he chose a country house near St. Andrews was that this brought him into the historic region of golf. The book will have a view of Strathtyrum, as his residence was called. A neighbor of John Blackwood's at St. Andrews was Whyte Melville, the novelist, whose memorial stands in the St. Andrews market. The story of the famous publishing house will be brought down to 1879, when its present head took over full control. Eventually no doubt the literary history with which he has been concerned will also be written.

Mr. Richard Kearton has finished his new natural history volume. The title is "Wild Life at Home: How to Study and Photograph It." The book will be issued very shorly by Messrs. Cassell. Mr. Kearton writes in a popular strain of his quests for new lights upon nature. With him there went his brother Mr. Cherry Kearton, who is the photographer. Some of the pictures are very interesting as for example, one which shows a skylark feeding her young in the middle of a bare ten-acre field. Another time the camera caught a great skua in the act of knocking off a man's cap.

A book which describes a five months experience before the mast on a cargo stemer will be published soon by Messrs. Blackwood. The author, Mr. Harry Vandervell is a member of the Stock Exchange, and in search of health he under-took this voyage. The seamans day is generally pretty full, but Mr. Vandervell managed to find time to keep a journal. He fancies that a glimpse of present-day sea life in its nakedness may not prove uninteresting to the sea loving Briton. For his title he goes to Kipling. "The Shuttle of an Empires Loom," though by the way: the application of the Smile of Shuttle and Loom to ship and sea might more justly be attributed to "Uncle Sam" Ward.

Mrs. C. L. Lewes, a sister of Miss Octavia Hill has written the life of Dr. Southwood Smith, whose name is much identified, with the history of sanitary reform. Mrs. Lewes is the grand-daughter of Dr. Southwood Smith, and spent her early life at his side. In 1820 he was in practice in the East-end of London, and there his mind was directed to the evils of insanitary conditions of living. Many other questions occupied his attention, such as the employments of children in mines and the improvements of poor dwellings. In the volume, which Messrs. Blackwood announce, there are some letters from Dickens.

Much has been written about Westminster Abbey but the subject is not one of which English people could grow weary. An important work dealing with the history and architecture of the Abbey, is in preparation by Messrs. Bell. The historical text is by Mr. H. J. Feasey, while Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, architect to the Dean and Chapter contributes the architectural account. Then there is an appendix on the earlier sepulchral monuments, by Mr. Edward Bell. The book will have nearly a hundred large collotype plates from recent photographs, many of which have been specially taken.

Within the next week or two Messrs. Longman will publish a new work by Professor Lewis Campbell on "Religion in Greek Literature" His aim has been to delineate briefly the workings of religious feeling and thought amongst the ancient Greeks, as evinced in classical Greek literature. The period principally dealt with is that from Homer to Plato inclusive. The results of archæology and epigraphy are occasionally referred to, but the literary remains are chiefly dwelt upon. The book is based on two courses of lectures delivered at St. Andrews, in connection with the Gifford Trust.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will shortly publish a climbing history of Mont Blanc, by Mr. C. E. Matthews, the veteran member of the Alpine Club. It will be an exhaustive account of the victories over Mont Blanc by the climbers of Europe, from the early achievements at the end of the last century. Mr. Matthews is equally accomplished as a speaker and a writer, and the book should prove a valuable addition to climbers' libraries.

A volume called "The Gambling World" will shortly be published by Messrs. Hutchinson. It is described in the sub-title as anecdotic memories and stories of personal experiences in the temples of hazard and speculation. The writer does not give his name, simply using the signature "Rouge et Noir," However, his portrait will be in the volume, and no doubt it will be recognised. It stands for an Englishman who has had first-hand opportunities of studying the gambling world in its various aspects. His information reaches from the Stock Exchange on one hand to Monto Carlo in the other.

The Unicorn Press has been for some time preparing a new series of monographs on artists and their work, under the title of the Artists' Library. The general editor is Mr. Laurence Binyon, of the Department of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. The volumes, which will be foolscap quartos, will contain at least twenty full-pages plates, four of which will be color-prints, photogravures, etchings, or lithographs, and will be issued at a low price. The first volume will appear on Nov. 1. It is devoted to Hokusai, and has been written by Mr. C. J. Holmes.

We have received a long letter from Mr. T. Mullett Ellis, which he addressed to Messrs. W. S Smith and Son, protesting against the exclusion of his novel, "God is Love," from all their bookstalls. This letter states that the writer had an interview with Messrs. Smith's departmental manager, Mr. Kingdon, and adds:—

Mr. Kingdon was kind enough to state his objection to stock my book. His objection is to the title to the use of the words "God is Love." "A Novel," upon the cover of my book. Yet a considerable number of booksellers have taken my book into stock, without deeming the title an objection. I can realise Mr. Kingdon's individual feeling, and can even honor him for his stern views, but I refer you to the general argument of this letter as a reason why your firm should not exercise such an extreme of private judgment either in my own or any other case.

We have not yet reviewed the book in our columns, but its contents, according to Mr. Mullett Ellis's statements, have nothing to do with this boycott. We cannot but think that Messrs. Smith and Son are using the great power given them by the circumstances of their business in an unwise and an unfair manner in declining to sell a book for such a reason as this. We cannot believe that any percentage of their customers worth taking into consideration can be so unreasonable as to object, to a book, otherwise unobjectionable, on such a ground as this.

The "Mercure de France" is about to publish in the form of a plaquette a French prose version of "The Ballad of Reading Gaol." The translater is M. Henry D. Davray, who has given his countrymen excellent renderings of some of George Meredith's works. Under the title L'Anarchie Litteraire," M. Charles Recolin, one of the most prominent of the younger school of critics is to issue a volume of essays on contemporary French literature. The work will deal, amongst other writers, with Ferdinand Brunetiere, Jules Lemaitre, Anatole France, Emile Zola, Edouard Rod, and Maurice Barres. It will also include studies of the influence in France of Ibsen and Fogazzaro. The publishers are Perrin and Co. In few days will appear the Memoirs of Baron Duvernois, who played a conspicuous part as a soldier and functionary under the First Empire. The memoirs have been edited from the original manuscript by Mme. Bouss Duvernois, a niece of their author. One of the most interesting portions of the book will be that relating to Napoleon's expedition to Egypt. M. Ernest Seilliere has finished volume in which he studies the literature and ethics of the German Socialist party. M. Seilliere is the author of an excellent biography of Ferdinand Lassale. The third volume of M. Edgar Zevort's "Histoire de la Troisieme Republique is in the press. It deals with the Presidency of Jules Grevy. M. Zevort as at the head of the University of Caen.

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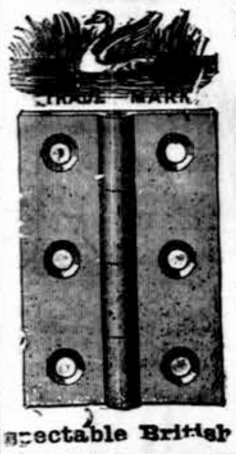

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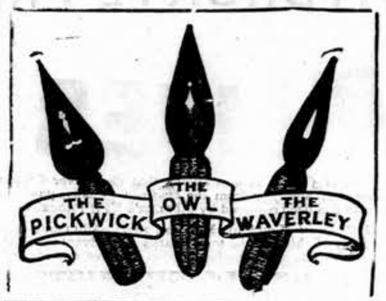

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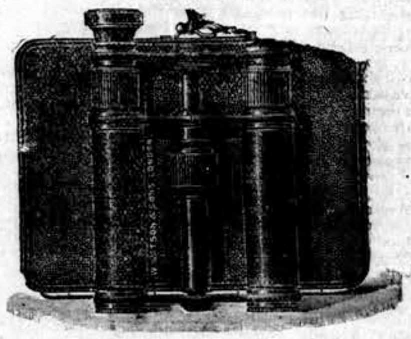
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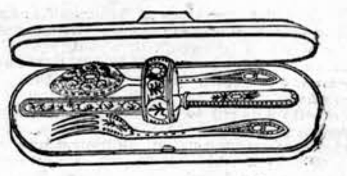
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